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The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

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ROY & COMPANY
7b Princess Street, Bombay No.
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VOL. XXVI NO. 71 BOMBAY: THURSDAY, MARCH 24, 1938 PRICE: ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

LEGISLATORS UPSET BY

Viceroy's Use Of Special Powers

MOBILISING LABOUR

British Premier's Plan Of Training For Defence

LONDON, March 23.

At the conclusion of an hour's meeting of Mr. Chamberlain and Sir Thomas Inskip with the full general council of the Trade Union Congress, a Communique was issued:—

It states that the Premier told the members of the Congress that he did not intend to submit specific proposals to secure an acceleration of the defence programme. It was for the leaders of different sections of industry and employers and employed to discuss the ways, in which they could best give Government the assistance needed.

The Premier said that his object in meeting the General Council was to ask for their goodwill and help and to express his confidence that with their knowledge of the issues at stake, they would accede to his request.

The Trade Union Congress undertook to give the Premier's important statement careful consideration at the earliest possible date.

Mr. Chamberlain has invited the National Confederation of Employers' Organisations to meet him on the same subject. It is noteworthy that this is the first time that the Trade Union Congress Council has visited No. 10 Downing Street since the General Strike of 1926.

It is unofficially understood that Premier hinted, even if he did not directly mention it that the possibility of training semi-skilled and un-skilled Labour, a relaxation of the Trade Union apprenticeship schemes and introduction of Labour to Engineering Trades from other industries.—Reuter.

BRITONS ASKED TO LEAVE AUSTRIA

LONDON, March 23.

British Consular officials are advising British subjects in Austria to leave the country for the time being, unless business or other ties necessitate their presence.—Reuter.

BRITAIN'S DEFENCE POLICY

Chamberlain To Make Statement On Peace Time Strength

LONDON, March, 23.

Mr. Chamberlain's statement in the House of Commons to-morrow will include a short statement on Defence.

The system of universal nation-

(Continued On Page 7, Col. 6.)

STOP PRESS

LORD CHURCHILL MISSING

LONDON, March 23.

The Official Representative in Spain of the Spanish Medical Aid Committee, Lord Churchill, has been missing for more than six weeks and anxiety is felt for his safety. Lord Churchill, who is a distant kinsman of Mr. Winston Churchill has done good work for the Committee, to which he offered help at its inception.—B.O.W.

MORARJI DESAI MEANS BUSINESS

Out To Put Co-operative Movement On Proper Basis

THREAT TO 'BOSSES' & BOGUS SOCIETIES

STATEMENT OF POLICY IN BOMBAY ASSEMBLY

For the first time in the life of the Bombay Legislative Assembly, members of the Opposition vied with one another in showering praises on the Hon. Mr. Morarji Desai, the Revenue Minister, on the floor of the House on Wednesday. The occasion was the discussion of the demand for a grant for the furtherance of the Co-operative Movement.

It was stated by members of the Opposition that the movement had proved a failure, in spite of its existence for the last twenty years and more. It was absolutely essential to make it a live movement. If that was to be achieved, it had to be placed on a new basis, after a complete overhaul. Members of the Opposition said that the Minister in Charge was a man of few words, and would revolutionise the whole movement and make it the pride of the Province.

Unaffected either by praise or criticism, the Hon. Mr. Morarji Desai proceeded to give out what he thought was the reason for the present state of affairs. He said, that placed in the peculiar situation as they were at present, Indians had, unfortunately, lost that spirit of co-operation, and it was but natural that the movement did not make the progress that was expected of it. But the lack of the spirit of co-operation should not prevent efforts being made to achieve success.

CAUSE OF THE DEBACLE.

The Minister felt that the movement had not progressed as it ought to, because the conduct of the movement so far was not in the hands of those who mainly cared for its development. He did not wish to blame them. He assured the House that every effort was being made to put the movement on a proper basis. Government fully realised that the amelioration of the people depended to a great extent on the proper cultivation of the Co-operative movement.

The Minister sounded a note of warning to those societies who were "masquerading" under the name of co-operative movement, that, if they were not found to be of any real use, he would not hesitate to take away their advantages. This was in reply to Mr Jamnadas Mehta, who mentioned of a society, which was dominated by superior officers, who did not represent the interests of large numbers of employees.

Government policy, declared the Minister, was to non-officialise the movement as far as possible, and the official control would be there only so long as was necessary.

Replying to the criticism that non-co-operators were interesting themselves in co-operation, the Minister stated that non-co-operators were the best co-operators as they non-co-operated only with evil.

STATEMENT OF POLICY.

The Minister's exposition of Government's policy in regard to Co-operation was so well received by the House that an atmosphere of cordiality prevailed when the 'cut' motion was withdrawn, and, in fact, the House rose in its best spirits, and for this, the sole contribution came from the Minister himself.

The House adjourned till 1 p.m. to-day (Thursday).

Proceedings In Detail

The Bombay legislative Assembly met on Wednesday, with the

HON. MR. MORARJI DESAI.

Hon'ble Mr. G. V. Mavlanker, Speaker, in the Chair, when discussion on demands for grants was taken up.

Mr. Phadke put in a plea on behalf of the big holders, who paid a land assessment of more than Rs. 300, or who held alienated lands or who were Inamdars. Whatever might be the reasons for the existence of their class in the society, the fact remained that this class existed and was entitled to protection from Government. They did not want any special facilities, but they wanted Land Mortgage Banks which could lend them money.

NO MORE SPECIAL TREATMENT

The Hon'ble Mr. Morarji R. Desai, Revenue Minister said that in the first place, he would refute the statement that this class of people was treated badly. If there was one class which was treated favourably in the past, it was this class. The claim that this class had contributed to the Treasury of the Government in a substantial measure, that claim was also imaginary. If they had paid anything, they did so, after taking it from the inferior holders (hear, hear). But this did not mean that they would not get the same treatment, as others would get from Government. If they were badly off financially, he thought that that was due to their bad habits. He would request them to mend their ways, and if they did so, and adjusted their expenditure in relation to their income then, they would be able to get cheaper credit. He thought that their present posi-

(Continued on Page 8 Col 3)

Adjournment Disallowed

ALSO 'NO' TO KUNZRU'S RESOLUTION

Allegation Of Flagrant Breach Of Assurance

(From Our Correspondent).

NEW DELHI, March 23.

There is a good deal of surprise and concern among the members of the Central Legislature at the frequent use by the Governor-General of his special powers.

To-day's order from the Viceroy, who is away from Delhi on tour, disallowing the adjournment motion in the Assembly on the alleged misbehaviour of British soldiers at Dehra Dun was totally unexpected.

Another glaring instance also came to light to-day, when Pundit Kunzru, Member, Council of State was informed that his resolution recommending increase in the recruitment of Indians to Foreign Political Department was disallowed by the Viceroy.

SAPRU'S ASSURANCE.

The paucity of Indians in these Departments has been a matter of long-standing grievance.

It may be remembered that in 1921 Sir T. B. Sapru, then member of the Viceroy's Council, assured the Legislature thus: "I am unauthorised to state on behalf of the Government that the principle of taking Indians into higher appointments in the Foreign Political Department has been conceded by the Government and that a scheme is being prepared which, when it is ready, will, I venture to think, afford every satisfaction to the House and the outside public."

This was followed by a Press communique in 1921 stating: "It has been decided to introduce a substantial Indian element in the Foreign Political Department."

The Lee Commission recommended in 1924 that twenty-five per cent. of recruits annually should be Indians. Despite these clear assurances dating from 1921, not only has the required percentage of Indians not been selected but since 1931, no Indian has been admitted into the Department. The Wheeler Committee's report last year has not helped to remove the apprehensions. Though it says "The whole question of the future system of recruitment the Foreign Political Department is at present under consideration."

It seems to approve of the principle laid down by Butler Committee in 1928 that recruitment shouldn't be made from I. C. S., but a separate cadre should be formed.

WHY EVEN BAN DISCUSSION?

Commenting on the Viceroy's order disallowing Pt. Kunzru's resolution, one member told me bitterly that not only had past assurances been broken, but they were prevented even from discussing the subject.

JASDANWALLA ACCEPTS

At a meeting of the Central Committee of the Cricket Club of India held at the Brabourne Stadium on Wednesday, Mr. A. A. Jasdanwalla accepted the Honorary Secretaryship of the Cricket Club of India.

Plot For Poona Congress House

POONA, March 23.

The Secretary of the Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee announces that the M. P. C. C. has purchased one acre of land at Bamburda in auction at the cost of Rs. 9,200 for building the Congress House. The plot is situated near Lloyd Bridge.—A.P.

MAHARAJA OF PATIALA PASSES AWAY

Patron Of Cricket And Many Times Chancellor Of Princes Chamber

YUVRAJ SUCCEEDS TO GADI

LAHORE, March 23.

THE MAHARAJA OF PATIALA IS DEAD.

The Associated Press correspondent at Patiala wires:—

"His Highness the Maharaja of Patiala breathed his last between 7-55 and 8-00 this evening.

Thousands of men, women and children are rushing towards the Palace on hearing the sad news. Guns were fired announcing His Highness' death.

FIRST NEWS OF DEATH

Telephone Message To Lahore Physicians

LAHORE: March 23.

The first information about the death of the Maharaja of Patiala was received here by two physicians, who were to start to-night for His Highness' treatment. At about 8-30 p.m. they received a telephonic message from Patiala stating that His Highness was dead and, therefore, they need not start for Patiala.

Since then the Associated Press had telephonic conversation with persons at the residence of the Prime Minister of His Highness and was informed that the Maharaja died at about 6-30 to-night.

All high officials of the State are at present in Motibagh, where the death took place.—A. P.

A. P. I. GREETS "CHRONICLE"

The Managing Editor of the Associated Press has sent the following message on the tele-printer:—

"We extend warmest greetings to the proprietors of "The Bombay Chronicle" on the occasion of its Silver Jubilee celebrations and wish them every success on its future conduct."

The similar message was also received from the Calcutta office of the Associated Press.

YUVARAJ SUCCEEDS

PATIALA, March 23.

High Highness the Maharaja Rana of Dholpur, Shri Yuvraj Sahib, Nawab Sir Liaquat Hyat Khan, Prime Minister, Maharaja Kumar, Dr. B. C. Roy, Colonel Amir Chand and Sardar Colonel Gurdialsingh Dhillong were at the bedside at the time of His Highness' death.

Within ten minutes of the death, Sardar Sahib Deorhi announced that His Highness the Yuvraj succeeds to the Gadi.

All Ministers and Civil and Military Officers are in His Highness' room.

The funeral takes place at 8 to-morrow morning.—A. P.

LIFE-SKETCH

The news of the illness of the late Maharaja of Patiala was received a fortnight back, and the subsequent bulletins were not encouraging. His late Highness was born in 1891, succeeded his father in 1900 and assumed the reins of government in 1909 on attaining majority. Patiala is the largest of the Phalkian States and the pre-

(Continued on Page 7, Col 2)

Late Maharaja Of Patiala

GRIGG TO RUSH INCOME-TAX BILL

Congress And Independent Parties Favour Circulation

(From Our Special Correspondent)

NEW DELHI, March 23.

A very intriguing position has arisen in connection with the Income Tax Bill which is expected be introduced in the Central Assembly early in April.

According to the lobby talks, non-official opinion is at present in favour of the circulation of the Bill owing to its complicated nature of measure and sweeping changes proposed its felt public should have sufficient time to study the Bill and express opinion. I am told Mr. M. A. Jinnah, Leader of the Independent Party, and even members like Mr. Bhagchand Soni and others who generally support the Government are in favour of circulation. On the other hand Sir James Grigg is stated to be strongly of the view that circulation would "kill" the measure.

One proposal suggested was that after giving sufficient time for circulation a special session of the Assembly may be held in December for passing the Income Tax Bill. The difficulties so far as I can see are that it is not yet known whether the present Assembly would be dissolved next winter and secondly that Sir James Grigg will be busy with Budget work from November onwards until April. I may also mention that Sir James Grigg's term of office expires in April next and unless he is given extension he will have to leave the task to his successor.

For these reasons it is reported Sir James Grigg is anxious to have the Income Tax Bill. disposed of during the coming Simla session. According to the present trend of talks in the lobby, the Congress party will not allow the Bill to be rushed through and it is likely to support motion for short circulation. It remains to be seen, in case motion for circulation is pressed and passed whether Sir James Grigg will agree to it or go forward with the measure.

Lord Bishop Sees Mahatma

Gandhi-Azad Talks For 3 Hours; To Leave For Delang To-day

CALCUTTA, March 23.

After having been engaged in serious discussions of a political nature for the last few days, Mahatma Gandhi had a delightful diversion this evening, when he met the Lord Bishop of Calcutta and the Metropolitan of India. The Lord Bishop called on Gandhiji immediately after prayer and spent about half an hour with the Mahatma discussing social and religious topics.

GANDHI-AZAD TALKS.

In the afternoon Gandhiji and Maulana Azad were engaged in conversation for full three hours. Gandhiji is leaving for Delang tomorrow night by the Puri Express to attend the fourth anniversary of the Gandhi Seva Sangh Conference and is expected to return to Calcutta on April 1 to resume discussions with the Bengal Government on the question of release of detenus and political prisoners.—A P.

AZAD TO ACCOMPANY GANDHIJI TO DELANG

Detenu And Communal Problem To Be Discussed

CUTTACK, March 23.

It is understood that Moulana Abul Kalam Azad also will reach Delang on the morning of March 25 with Mahatma Gandhi in order to hold important discussions regarding the Bengal detenus and the communal problem.

Although it is not yet known what would form the subject matter of discussion at the annual meeting of the Gandhi Seva Sangh, it is learnt that the Sangh will take up the organisation of labour work all over India on the basis of the Ahmedabad Labour Union and Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel is likely to be in charge of that work.

Mr. P. Masurwala President of the Sangh, has already reached Delang.—United Press.

GANDHI SEVA SANGH

Conference President Arrives

BERBOI, (Orissa), March 23.

Arrangements are now complete for the fourth anniversary of the Gandhi Seva Sangh Conference, which commences here on Friday. The President of the Conference, Mr. Kishorelal Mashruwalla, arrived here on Monday. Mahatma Gandhi arrives on Friday morning.

The tiny village of Berboi, which is close to Delang Railway Station, is agog with excitement. To the eastern side of the Railway line have been erected sheds for delegates and distinguished visitors. The most conspicuous of these is that intended to be used by Mahatma Gandhi, under a mango tree.

The Post and Telegraph Office has started functioning. The Public Health Department has opened a temporary hospital with three Sub-Assistant Surgeons.—A.P.

KRIPALANI FOR DELANG.

NEW DELHI, March 23.

Acharya Kripalani, General Secretary of the All-India Congress Committee, left for Delang (Orissa) by the Howrah Express to-day, to attend the meeting of the Gandhi Seva Sangh.—United Press.

Our Tabulated Adlets

1 Anna Per Word—Minimum Re. 1

CHHOTA CHHOTA ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these Columns on cash payment only, and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Numericals (upto 10 figures) and Abbreviations are to be counted as complete words.

SPECIAL REDUCTION in our scheduled rate of one anna per word will be allowed until further notice at the rate of 25 % on all CASH PAYMENTS provided the same Adlet is to appear for three times or more in a week. The complete week to be calculated from Monday to Sunday.

STILL ONE MORE FACILITY is offered to our Adletisers. Tabulated Adlets that appear in the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE," if repeated the same evening in the "BOMBAY SENTINEL," will be charged for the "SENTINEL" at half-anna per word per insertion without any further reduction whatsoever.

ADLETS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words—Box No. (——), "The Bombay Chronicle,"—must be paid for. The Management reserves the right to revise any Adlet or refuse publication without assigning any reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Adlets will ensure correct insertion. No responsibility for any mistake, oversight, misprint, etc., will be accepted by the Management. Replies to the adlets should be sent for often to avoid heavy congestion at our office.

29. MATRIMONIAL

Wanted educated youth to marry Girl School Lingayat Mistress of 18. Apply Box 10005 "Bombay Chronicle."

42. SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted.—Young girl, any caste, studied up to Matric or Inter Sc., to work in a Chemical Laboratory. Apply Box 9992, "Bombay Chronicle.

Wanted a Salesman having Experience in Soap Business, Apply to: Mitha Soap Works, 115, Love Lane, Mazagaon, Bombay, 10. (9995)

Wanted a stenographer for the Office of the Collector of Salt Revenue, Bombay. Starting pay Rs. 30—(30—5/2—80) with local allowance at Bombay Government rates. Applications with testimonials should reach the Collector of Salt Revenue, Bombay on or before 28th March, 1938.

Wanted Chauffeur of 5 years experience; living near Chowpatty, Grant Road, Girgaum. Pay Rs. 40—45. See Ved, 6 Rampart Row, Fort. (10002)

Wanted—Clerks, Ticket Collector, Second Guards, apply with two annas stamps: F. C. Jantley, Bela Road, Delhi. (10006)

Wanted a Hindu widow, victim of Hindu Society, Hindi knowing, excellent future in a respectable family. All found. Gentleman suggesting one will much oblige. Please write to: Brijkishore Bhargava, Khasgi, Rewa, C. I. (10008)

Applications are invited for an officiating vacancy in the Backward Class Department. A Lady graduate with special training or experience in educational and Social work will be given preference. Though the appointment is officiating in the first instance, there are prospects of confirmation and promotion in due course Pay according to scales laid down by Government. Intending candidates should apply to the undersigned before 1st April 1938 with copies of testimonials. C. S. Devadhar, Backward Class Officer Bombay Province, Poona. (8195)

MOTOR DRIVING TUITIONS.

Motor Driving taught perfectly within fifteen days by expert on our car, charges moderate. Apply Box 10011 "Bombay Chronicle."

Public Notices.

GOVERNMENT Announcements legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch Per insertion
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd and Subsequent-Insertions	Rs. 4-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

MINERVA MILLS, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Share Certificates No: 548 to 557 standing in the name of Mrs. Mitrabai Vittalrao Amlady (decd) have been LOST or MISPLACED. Any claim in respect of the said shares should be made to us at the Registered Office of the Company, 70 Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay, within 15 days from the date of this Notice, failing which the duplicates of the above Certificates will be issued to the heirs of the deceased.

N. SIRUR & CO., LTD.
Managing Agents.

Bombay, dated 24th March, 1938. (8207)

NOTICE

THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY INFORMED that Mr. V. N. RAJAN is no more in our employ and has no authority from us to represent our firm. Whoever deals with him will do so at his own risk and we shall not be responsible in any way.

EASTERN BOARD WARES MFG. CO.,
Sole distributors,
BATLIBOI & SONS. (10010)

CORPORATION OF MADRAS.

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the post of Electrical Engineer, Corporation of Madras from candidates possessing the qualifications noted below. The scale of salary for the post has been fixed at Rs. 350-15-500 plus leave and pensionary contributions in the case of Government servants together with a motor car allowance of Rs. 75 per mensem subject to the approval of Government.

Applications should reach the undersigned on or before 5-4-38.

1. A Graduate in Electrical Engineering from a University recognised by the Institute of Electrical Engineers (India) or a Member of the Institution of Electrical Engineers with experience in High Tension Cable laying and maintenance of High Tension sub-stations.

R. SUBBAYYA.
Commissioner.

Ripon Buildings.
18th March, 1938.
Madras. 8194.

Legal Notices

HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY

INSOLVENCY No. 110 OF 1938

Re: J. POPATLAL & CO., a firm, carrying on business as Export and Import Merchants at Gaiety Theatre Building, Hornby Road, Bombay: ..... Debtors

Ex parte: B. NARANDAS & Co., a firm .. Petitioning Creditors.

On the 22nd day of March 1938, an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed Debtors, Insolvents.

Dated this 23rd day of March, 1938.

S. J. RAHIMTOOLA.
Insolvency Registrar. (8205)

327. AGENTS WANTED

Wanted agents of both sexes to sell silk sarees etc. Pay Rs. 200 monthly. Particulars free. The National Trading Co. Ludhiana. (10003)

Selling Agents wanted for Bombay's well-known Toilet Soaps for Bombay and Upcountries. Write to Mitha Soap Works, 115, Love Lane, Mazagaon, Bombay 10. (9998)

347. LOANS & MORTGAGES

Wanted—Finance up to Rs. 50,000 by a firm exporting Manganese Ore against letters of credit. Speedy return, own control. Apply Box 10004 "Bombay Chronicle."

Public Notices

THE CITY OF BOMBAY MUNICIPAL ACT, 1888.

Notification of an Improvement Scheme under Section 354C(1)(A)(c) PALTON ROAD ESTATE—IMPROVEMENT SCHEME

Scheme No. 73 for accommodating poorer & Working Classes.

PURSUANT to Section 354C-(1) (A) (c) of the above Act, Notice is hereby given that with the approval of the Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay already obtained, I, the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, propose to make an Improvement Scheme for a portion of Municipal Ward A of the City of Bombay for the construction of buildings for the accommodation of the poorer and working classes within the limits of the area comprised in the Scheme which area is shown by red lines on a Map (being plan No. 938 dated the 18th October, 1937).

The total area of the lands required is approximately 5,228 sq. yards. All the lands comprised in the Scheme are already vested in the Corporation and no acquisition of land will be necessary.

The Map (being plan No. 938 dated the 18th October 1937) of the area comprised in the Scheme may be seen during office hours at the office of the said Corporation at Cruikshank Road, within the Fort of Bombay.

Dated this 18th day of February, 1938.

(Sd.) I. H. TAUNTON,
Municipal Commissioner
for the City of Bombay. (8083)

NOTICE.

BACK BAY RECLAMATION.

The Collector will put up for Public Auction leases of Plots 116 and 116A situated on Jamshedji Tata Road in Block II of the Back Bay Reclamation, measuring about 1,737 & 600 sq yds. respectively on 5th April, 1938, at 1 P.M., (S.T.) in his office at the Old Custom House, Fort.

2. Prospective lessees should apply to the Collector for particulars of user, deposit, &c.

3. The Collector is not bound to accept the highest or any bid and the acceptance of the bid is subject to the sanction of Government.

T. E. STREATFIELD,
Collector of Bombay.
Collector's Office, Bombay.
22nd March 1938. 8189.

Legal Notices

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

George VI, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of BAI KAMLABAI BHAVANIDAS (widow of Mohanlal Goculdas Batlivala) alias MRS. KAMLABAI BHAVANIDAS, alias BAI K. BHAVANIDAS, alias KAMLABAI BHAVANIDAS, alias BAI KAMLABAI, residing at the time of her death at Damul Wadi, Kalbadevi Road, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Deceased.

(1.) DR. CHIMANLAL MAGANLAL DALAL, (2.) ARVINDLAL CHUNILAL, (3.) MANUBHAI MAGANLAL. All of Surat Hindu Inhabitants, residing at Haripura in Surat City ..... Petitioners.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir JOHN WILLIAM FISHER BEAUMONT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this 17th day of March in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and thirty-eight and in the second year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Prothonotary &
Senior Master.

(Sd.) TAHIR ALI.

The 17th day of March 1938.
MESSRS. TYABJI DAYABHAI & CO.,
Petitioners' Attorneys.

Legal Notices

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

IN INSOLVENCY

NOTICE OF DECLARATION OF DIVIDEND.

The Official Assignee of Bombay has declared a dividend in the following estates as per particulars mentioned below. The dividend will be paid on and after the 4th proximo to those creditors, who have proved their claims. The Dividend Warrants will be posted to the addresses of the creditors as appearing in the records of this office.

Serial No.	Insolvency No.		Names of the Insolvents.	Dividend declared.	Rate of Dividend declared in the Rupee.
					As. Ps.
1	693 of 1934	Re:	Mahomed Faizulia Mahomed Taqui	FIRST.	0- 3
2	17 of 1935	"	Ratansi Goculdas (Sha Chaturbhuj Goculdas and Bhaichand Goculdas).	"	0-10
3	164 of 1935	"	Dinshaw Edulji Turner alias Patwa alias Mogrella.	"	0- 4
4	535 of 1935	"	Shripad Ramchandra Paisule.	"	6- 0
5	137 of 1936	"	Nellapalli Parashram Narain Iyer.	"	0- 7
6	260 of 1936	"	Sunderrao alias Sokerji Chintaman Rao.	"	1- 0
7	840 of 1936	"	Narain Thimappa Devji Kudalker.	"	0- 2
8	681 of 1935	"	Velji Jagjiwan & Others.	FIRST AND FINAL.	0- 9¾
9	119 of 1936	"	Vithal Gopal Patvardhan.	"	0- 3
10	220 of 1936	"	Hurtle Gerald Hatchins.	"	0- 1½
11	290 of 1936	"	Haji Azim Mulla Haji Nabibux.	"	1- 0
12	304 of 1936	"	Hansell de Mowbrey Pells.	"	0- 3¾
13	468 of 1936	"	Baboolal Tricumji Ghaswala (Progressive Pharmacy Relex Corporation & Orient Trading Agency.	"	1- 0
14	578 of 1936	"	Nagardas Damji Parekh.	"	0- 2½
15	4 of 1934	"	Norman Albert Shean.	SECOND.	1- 6
16	5 of 1934	"	Dadiba Cowasji Cursetji.	"	0- 1½
17	26 of 1934	"	Alexander Joseph Cantem.	"	2- 6
18	78 of 1934	"	Joseph Christopher Lobbs.	"	2- 6
19	58 of 1933	"	Haji Salemahomed Haji Khanoo & Others.	SECOND & FINAL.	2- 4
20	221 of 1927	"	Rocque Lawrence Colasco.	THIRD.	0- 5
21	703 of 1928	"	Shaik Abdul Aziz Shaik Abdul Kadar alias Shaik Haroon Shaik Abdul Kadar.	FOURTH.	1- 3
22	627 of 1934	"	Abdul Kadar Hasanalli Dawoodi Vora and Another (Mahomedali Allibhoy Kachwalla).	PREFERENTIAL DISTRIBUTION.	16- 0

Bombay this 22nd day of March, 1938.
Official Assignee's Office
High Court, Bombay.

R. S. BILIMORIA.
Official Assignee of Bombay. (8203)

Public Notices

NOTICE.

We have pleasure in announcing that Dr. D. N. Gupta, B.A., M.D. (Homeo) a highly experienced doctor qualified in the Hering's Homoeopathic Medical College (Chicago, U.S.A.) with clinical experience of over thirty years standing—a true Hahnemmanian—will attend our Pharmacy from 17th daily from 11 A.M. to 1 P.M.

BANAJI'S HOMOEOPATHIC PHARMACY,
Direct Importers of Homoeopathic and Biochemic Medicines.
604 A, near Wadia's Fire Temple, Princess Street, Bombay. (8131)

Legal Notices

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUMMARY SUIT No. 239 OF 1938.

VANDRAVAN G. SHETH, ... Plaintiff
Versus.
DURGANATH UPADHYA, ... Defendant.

To,
Durganath Upadhya, The defendant abovnamed.

TAKE NOTICE that the abovenamed Plaintiff has instituted this suit against you for Rs. 6,792-7-0 and interest and costs.

You are hereby summoned to cause an appearance to be entered for you within ten days from the date hereof, in default whereof the Plaintiff will be entitled at any time after the expiry of such ten days to obtain a decree for any sum not exceeding Rs. 6,792-7-0 and interest and costs.

If you cause an appearance to be entered the Plaintiffs will thereafter serve upon you a Summons for judgment at the hearing of which you will be entitled to ask the Court for leave to defend the Suit which may be obtained if you satisfy the Court by affidavit or otherwise that there is a defence to the Suit on the merits, or that it is reasonable that you should be allowed to defend the Suit.

Dated this 22nd day of March 1938.

Messrs. MANUBHAI & CO.,
Attorneys for the Plaintiff.
24-26, Dalal Street, Fort,
Bombay. 8202.

Legal Notices

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Bai SUNDARIBAI widow of Dr. Ammenbal Sarvottam Pai, Dr. AMMENBAL PURSHOTTAM PAI and ULLAL SHRINIVAS MADHAVKINI, Executors of the last Will and Testament of the late Dr. Ammenbal Sarvottam Pai have contracted with my client Mr. MANCHHARAM MAKANDAS to sell to him the immovable property described in the Schedule hereunder written free from all claims and encumbrances.

Any person or persons having or claiming any estate, right title, interest, claim or demand whatsoever in to or upon or in respect of the said property or any part thereof by way of inheritance, gift, bequest, trust, charge sale, residence, use, maintenance, possession, mortgage, equitable mortgage, lease, lien, easement or otherwise howsoever is or are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at his Office in Begmahomed Building, At Duncan Road, Null Bazar, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof at the expiration of which period the sale will be completed without any reference to such claim or demand (if any) as may not have been received before the expiry of the above time and the same shall be considered and treated as abandoned.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

ALL that piece or parcel of Improvement Trust land or ground, containing the area of 369 square yards or thereabouts situate on and being Plot No. 66A of the Sandhurst Road West Estate of the Board in the City and Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay and bounded, on the East by Plot No. 64 of the said Estate leased to Framroze Ratanshah Parekh, on the South by the said Sandhurst Road, on the West by Plot No. 66 leased to the said Manchharam Makandas and on the North by Plot No. 65 leased to Government for a Police Accommodation Scheme which piece of land forms portion of land bearing New Survey No. 7408 and bears Cadastral Survey No. 1070 of Girgaum Division together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house of a ground and five upper floors and out-houses and motor-garage or shed standing thereon all which said premises are assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under D Ward No. 1830 (2) and Street Nos. 334 at 342.

Dated this 24th day of March, 1938.

RAMCHANDRA B. RAWOOT,
Purchaser's Bond Writer.

8200.

Auction Sales

BENNETT & Co.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE PROPERTY AT THE JUNCTION OF SUTAR CHAWL AND SHEIKH MEMON STREET.

Under instructions from Messrs. Mulla & Mulla, Attorneys for Mr. Goculdas Vandravandas Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on SATURDAY, the 2nd April, 1938 at 4 P. M. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction on the premises:—

All that piece of Pension and Tax land with dwelling house situate at the junction of Sutar Chawl and Sheikh Memon Street, admeasuring about 209 square yards, bearing Street No. 79 to 83, Sutar Chawl and 275 Sheikh Memon Street and bounded on the East by the property of Shivlal Motilal, on the West partly by the property of Chimanlal Moccamdas and partly by Sheikh Memon Street, on the North by Sutar Chawl Street, and on the South by Jumma Masjid.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Mulla & Mulla, Solicitors at No. 51 Esplanade Road, Fort or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF THE STOCK OF WINES, LIQUORS, PROVISIONS, BEAUTY AND TOILET GOODS, OFFICE FURNITURE ETC., OF S. H. HASKELL (EASTERN) LTD.

Under instructions from the Provisional Official Liquidator of S. H. Haskell (Eastern) Ltd., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will on TUESDAY, the 29th March, 1938 at 2-30 P.M. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction in separate lots at 14-15 Elphinstone Circle; Fort:—

A big lot of wines and liquors, beauty and toilet goods, Lady Esthers products, Hollywood products, in preparations, provisions, such as biscuits, chocolates, jam etc., squashes and beverages, soap, medicinal goods, mass wine, miscellaneous, articles, etc. manicure and toilet sets, and other fancy goods etc., also Office furniture such as Godrej; Alwyn and Roneo filing cabinets, and cupboards, writing tables, Godrej safe, partitions, iron racks, typewriter, weighing machine, chairs, show cases, etc., etc.

The above goods will be on view 2 days before the sale.

Cash will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & CO.,

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

The sale of Household furniture belonging to a European lady by order of her executors will take place to-day at 3 P.M. as previously advertised.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
123, Medows Street.

Auction Sales.

GANDHI & Co.

Government Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE OF IMMOVABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT HOOZRIA STREET.

Messrs. GANDHI & CO., Auctioneers will under instructions from Messrs. Mahimtura & Co. Attorneys for Messrs. Dharmaji Gulbaji & Co. the Mortgagees, and on account and at the risk of Hussonally Mahomedally Rasiwalla, the Mortgagor in exercise of power of sale contained in the Mortgage dated 11th March, 1936 sell by Public Auction the undermentioned Immovable Property this day Thursday the 24th day of March, 1938 at 4-30 P.M. (S.T.) on the premises.

All that piece of Government land with the house situate at Hoozria Street admeasuring 89 8/9 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector under New survey No. 3845 and bearing Cadastral Survey No. 1210 of Byculla Division and assessed by the Municipality under E. Ward No. 189 and Street No. 113.

For further particulars please apply to Messrs. Mahimtura & Co. Attorneys for the Mortgagees, at No. 66, Tamarind Lane, Fort, or to the undersigned.

GANDHI & CO.,

From SATURDAY Next
PRABHAT'S FIRST Marathi SOCIAL:
"KUNKU"
Directed by: V. SHANTARAM.
Starring: SHANTA APTE, Datey, Vasantee, Parashram.
From SATURDAY next at
CENTRAL CINEMA Girgaum.

Class Picture for Classes and Masses
Minerva Movietone's
"MEETHA ZAHAR"
Starring: SOHRAB MODI and NASEEM.
Daily: 5-15, 8, & 10-45 p.m.
MINERVA TALKIES Lamington Rd.

Smile with
SABITADEVI
IN
"300 DAYS AND AFTER"
AT
WEST-END Talkies
LAMINGTON RD.
2ND WEEK
Daily: 5-15, 8, & 10-45 p.m.

11th GREAT WEEK
CHANDRARAO MORE
INDIA'S GREATEST HISTORICAL
Daily 5, 8-15, & 10-45 p.m.
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

OSAKA SYOSEN K. KAISYA
O. S. K. LINE
REGULAR SERVICE to JAPAN via SINGAPORE.

Steamer	Arrival	Departure
Himalaya Maru	10th Mar.	29th Mar.
Naples "	27th "	9th Apr.
Borneo "	11th Apr.	26th "
Taijin "	23rd "	8th May
Keifuku "	10th May	25th "

OSAKA SYOSEN K. KAISYA.
(Incorporated in Japan).
Taj Building, Hornby Road, BOMBAY.
Telephone: 22084.
Telegrams: "SHOSEN."

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Delay In Incease In Wages

Management Of One Mill Alleged To Have Failed To Keep Promise; Strike Continues

The General Secretary of the B. G. K. Union writes:

Several cases have come to the notice of the B. G. K. Union (Red Flag) of the breach of the recommendations of the Inquiry Committee report for the increase of pay of the city mill-workers.

The management of the Jamnadas Dyeing and Bleaching Mill has not given the stipulated wage increase to its workers. The B. G. K. Union for a week and more has been negotiating with the owners. Who promised to put up wage increase notice on Monday the 21st instant. The owner having failed to act up to his promise, the workers of the Mill, before resuming work, in the morning, demanded of the management the fulfilment of their promise. On their refusing to do so, workers refused to do work.

In the morning a meeting of the strikers was held at Kamgar Maidan at which Messrs. Joglekar and Bhise gave a summary of the negotiations with the owner. In the afternoon Mr. Joglekar had detailed discussion with the management with a view to arriving at a speedy and amicable settlement. The management, while recognising the correctness and justice of the demand of the workers is formally reluctant to yield and is holding out on false notions of prestige.

The workers in the noon held procession in the mill-area and in the evening a largely attended meeting was held at Worli. Strikers are determined to fight the tactics of the Management and have resolved to continue the strike till the notice of wage increase is put up. Both the night and day shifts are closed.

Bavaney Dyeing and Bleaching Works

The management of the above mill had also failed to pay their workers the increased wages for February. On receiving complaints, Mr. Joglekar, on behalf of the Union, immediately took up the matter with the management. The owner has now put up a notice of accepting the scale of increase of wages as recommended by the Inquiry Committee, and the matter has been amicably settled.

The proprietors of the Bombay Union Dye Works are using dilatory methods and are avoiding to pay their workers the increased wages. The B. G K. Union has represented the matter to them and in spite of all persuasion on the part of the Union, they have not yet agreed to accept the Inquiry Committee recommendations. Discontent prevails among the employees of the Mill and by the provocative tactics of the management, the workers are likely to go on strike.

Around The Courts

Bombay, Wednesday.

Mrs. T. Wilson was arrested yesterday on a charge of attempting to commit suicide by taking 125 grains of Barbitone, by the Mahim police. She is lying in a precarious condition at the St. Georges Hospital.

Sethuram Vishno was arrested last night on a charge of assault, by the Dadar police.

The Dadar Court Magistrate ordered him to be remanded in police custody till April 2.

Accidental Death

"Death was caused by fracture of the skull vault and base and cerebral haemorrhage due to his having been knocked down by the fall on him of an 8 foot high "Keep Left" post, which was thrown down by a motor lorry which the suspect was driving at Nana's Chowk", was the verdict of the Bombay Coroner's Jury to-day, at the inquest a Ganpat Mahadeo, who died of injuries in the J. J. Hospital, an March 12.

A verdict was added by the Jury that by a majority of four to one, they held that the death was accidental.

Shanker Shrawanji was found lying dead in the gallery of a house No. 208-A (first floor) at Shamshet Street, yesterday.

The police took charge of the body.

The inquest was adjourned pending the report of the Chemical Analyser till April 6.

Apollo Street Building Raided

Sorabji Ardeshir Lolati, Radha Raman Gupta, Mohamad Hussein Booba and Baba Rama were arrested last night by the Anti-Gambling Squad in a room on the first floor of Bootawala Building, at Apollo Street, on a charge of sutta betting. The police, it is alleged, recovered marked coins and Rs. 33-15-6. The suspect were bailed out by the Girgaum Presidency Magistrate till April 4.

Eight persons were arrested in a sutta raid by Sub-Inspector Rane at the Anti-Gambling Squad last night in a hotel on the ground floor of Shivram Mansion. They were bailed out by the Girgaum Presidency Magistrate till April 4.

Arrests by Section Police

Three persons were arrested by the Anti-Gambling Squad at Pansaries Chawl at Arthur Road, two persons at Curry Road, one at Nagadevi Cross Road, two by the Princess Street police at Sheikh Memon Street, three by the Maharbouri police at Thakurdwar Road and two at Bhandu Street Dana Bunder.

Cash amounting to Rs. 700 and marked coins were, it is alleged, seized. The Presidency Magistrate, Girgaum, ordered their release on bail.

Cut Off Wife's Nose?

Suspecting the fidelity of his wife Narayan Dagdoo Bhosle is stated to have cut off her nose with a sharp penknife.

The accused was placed to-day before the Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, and was ordered to be remanded to police custody till April 1.

GIRGAUM D.C.C. DECIDE TO HOLD PROPAGANDA MEETINGS

The Jt. Hon. Secretary of the Girgaum District Congress Committee writes:—

The Managing Council of the Girgaum District Congress Committee at its last meeting has decided to hold a series of meeting in different parts of the Ward to popularise the Resolutions passed at the Haripura Congress and to explain their significance according to the instructions of the General Secretary of the All-India Congress Committee.

The first meeting for the purpose will be held on Friday 25th instant, at 9 p.m. at Tulsi Building, Khetwadi Back Road. Mrs Perinben Captain will preside and the prominent members of the Ward will address.

SPECIAL SHOW FOR LADIES (Concession Rates)
TO-DAY: 2 P.M.
Shalini Cinetone's
"KANHOPATRA"
Daily: 5-15, 8, 10-45 P.M.
MAJESTIC
Cinema ....Girgaum

TO-DAY at 1-30 P.M.
SPECIAL ZENANA SHOW FOR LADIES
New Theatres' Epic
VIDYAPATI
The ROXY
Usual Daily: 5-15, 8, 10-45

WHITE LEPROSY AND LEUCODERMA
A few days' application of this medicine cures white leprosy and leucoderma radically. Get rid of these horrible diseases by application of this medicine in spite of failure by hundreds of Hakims. Doctors, Kavirajes and advertisers Rs. 500 rewarded if proved fallible. Price Rs. 2
BIRTH CONTROL
It is an infallible medicine for birth control. Suspend the use of this medicine and you will have children. The medicine is to be administered for two or three days in a month. Medicine for one year's use cost Rs. 2 Rs 100 rewarded if proved fallible. Another medicine for complete Barrenness, price Rs 2. It is not harmful for the health
VAIDYARAJ AKHIL KISHORE RAM.
No. 19, P. O. KATRI SARAI, (Gaya).

MR. B. G. KHER LAID THE FOUNDATION STONE OF THE BUILDING INTENDED FOR R. V. VAGH HIGH SCHOOL AT BASSEIN ON MONDAY THERE WAS A HUGE GATHERING ON THE OCCASION.

AHMEDABAD LANDLORDS ENHANCE RENTS

Tenants On The Alert: Demand Rent Act

(From Our Correspondent).

AHMEDABAD, March 22.

A meeting of the Committee of the local Tenants' Conference Committee was held on the 20th last when important resolutions were adopted to meet the serious situation following upon the refusal of the Bombay Ministry to enact a Rent Bill and to appoint instead a Committee to enquire into the rent question.

The Tenants' Committee resolved to request the Congress Ministry to proceed forthwith with Rent Control Legislation and to urge the local Municipality to give its whole-hearted support to urgent measures for relieving the condition of the tenants.

Pending the adoption of Rent Control Legislation the Committee exhorted tenants to refuse to pay any increment in the current rents while the work of the Rent Enquiry Committee was proceeding. It was further resolved to ask the tenants to resist the oppression of the landlords and to file complaints at the nearest police station against any landlords or their agents who assaulted or abused them.

Two well-attended meetings of tenants of Ahmedabad were held on Monday and Tuesday in the Saraspur and Gomtipur localities to explain the above resolutions.

Presiding over these meetings Mr. Indulal Yagnik addressed an earnest appeal to the Bombay Ministry to prohibit forthwith any increment in Rent on whatever excuses while the Enquiry Committee proceeded with its work. For, it was well known in Ahmedabad that several landlords had already published notices announcing increment in rent on the plea that the workers' wages had been increased in accordance with the recommendations of the Textile Committee. But the landlords never decreased their rents when wages were slashed and it was most unfair on their part to increase rent by a pie when some cuts were restored. It was for the Government, in these circumstances, to call for an armistice in the landlords' war against the tenants pending the adoption of Rent Legislation.

If however Government did not issue executive orders or passed a short Bill to check the landlords in the matter, it was necessary, for the tenants to take to action and to resist with all the constitutional and legal means at their disposal the exaction of additional rents in the immediate future. If only the tenants organised themselves and stood united against the onslaught of their rapacious landlords they were bound to win in the near future.

Both the meetings adopted the Committees' resolutions with acclamations.

GANDHIJI'S PERSONALITY IN PAINTING

A striking picture of Mahatma Gandhi against the background of the map of India painted in green, which signifies her immense agricultural wealth, has been published by Rajvaidya A Vijayasaradhy Acharya.

The painter has been successful in interpreting the dynamic personality of Mahatma Gandhi.

Gandhiji is shown holding a Charkha in one hand and a plough in the other. They are the symbols of India's political struggle and stand for the liberation of India from foreign domination. They aim at providing cloth and bread to the semi-starved and half-naked population of India.

The painter seems to be convinced of the ultimate triumph of the Mahatma in his great Mission, for he has painted the crimson dawn on the top of the Himalayas where there is a tri-colour flag flying in all its regal glory.

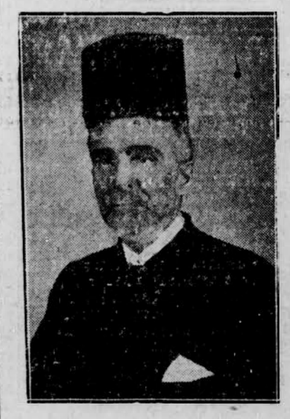
SIR JAHANGIR B. BOMAN-BEHRAM

Appointed President Of Bombay Municipal Official Association

(From A Correspondent.)

"Sir Jehangir B. Boman-Beharam, Kt., is appointed President of the Bombay Municipal Official Association in place of Sir H. P. Mody, Kt., (resigned). The Bombay Municipal Official Association is a well-known Association of the Bombay Municipal employees. Sir H. P. Mody was a President for a number of years, and it is a great honour to become President of this Association.

The corporators, Messrs. Talpade, Behram N. Karanjia, Ishverbhai Patel, Mohanlal M Desai, (advocate) congratulated Sir Jehangir



SIR JEHANGIR BOMAN BEHRAM.

Boman Behram on his appointment.

Sir Jehangir is a well-known solicitor of Bombay. He was the first Mayor of Bombay, and takes a leading part in all the activities pertaining to Bombay City in particular, and the Presidency in general. He is also a well-known worker in the Parsee Community, takes great interest in all activities for the communal welfare and has given thousands of rupees in charities.

Sir Jehangir is still taking very active part in all municipal deliberations and the Association has done itself honour by electing him its Permanent President."

MINISTRY MUST BRING FORWARD RENT BILL

Ahmedabad Muslim Tenants' Representation To Nurie

(From Our Correspondent).

AHMEDABAD, (By Mail)

The following has been addressed to Hon. Mr. Nurie by the Muslim tenants of Bombay:—

You are well aware of the perilous plight of Ahmedabad tenants and the ruthless exploitation of landlords. Now that the Congress is in power, something must be done to find a way out of this unfortunate state of affairs.

We are of emphatic opinion that the only way to improve the lot of tenants is to bring forward some sort of legislation. Please, press the ministry to bring forth Rent Bill

STRIKE AND LOCK-OUTS BILL

Bombay N. F. T. U. Urges Govt. To Drop It

The Secretary of the Provincial Committee of the National Trade Union Federation in his lengthy memorandum to the Commissioner of Labour states, after considering clause by clause of the Draft Bill to aid the prevention of strikes and lock-outs, suggests that if the Government is really interested in the welfare of the workers, they should drop the bill. We cannot conceive of a measure even from the avowed enimies of the workers, which will be more harmful, injurious and outrageous to the workers than the proposed one.

BOMBAY HAKIMS AND VAIDYAS BILL

Plea For Non-Official Committee To Elicit Public Opinion

(From A Correspondent)

The Jamaiyyat-ul-Attibba of Bombay Presidency in its general meeting held on 20th March, resolved that after having considered the Health Minister's Gazetted Bill regarding the Yunani Hakims and Vaidyas, it has come to the conclusion that several clauses of this Bill require to be amended and several others require addition. Besides, sufficient time was not given for comparing its clauses with the Regulations of the Registration Board of Indian Medicines as prevailing in other provinces and no opportunity was offered to the physicians of Bombay Presidency to consider its implications among themselves.

Therefore this Jamaiyyat strongly urges the Government that in order to elicit the general opinion of responsible physicians and Vaidyas this Bill should be entrusted to a non-official committee.

ANTI T. B. FUND

Committee Formed To Raise Donations

ERNAKULAM, March 21.

Sir R. K. Shanmukham Chettiar presiding, a public meeting was held in the Diwan's room in the Secretariat, Ernakulam, last Monday evening to concert measures for collecting funds for anti-tuberculosis work for which Lady Linlithgow has issued an appeal.

A Central Committee was formed, with Mr. Popatlal Goverdhan Lal as President, Messrs. C. V. Antony and Ismail Hajee Essa Sait and Sir C. V. Ananthakrishna Ayyar as Vice-Presidents, and Messrs. C. Sankara Menon and Sulaiman Abdul Rahiman Sait as Secretaries. prominent men from the various taluqs being elected as members. It was decided that the Committee members of each taluq with other representatives of the respective taluqs would form taluk committees.—A. P.

A Rangoon message says: His Excellency the Governor has prohibited under the Sea Customs Act the bringing into British Burma of any copies of "The Trans-Pacific," a weekly review of Far Eastern political, social and economic developments, published by the Japan advertiser, Tokyo, or any translation, reprint or reproductions of the said journal.—A.P.

Kurla Match Factory Strike Called Off

Munshi To Inquire Into Cases Pending Before Court And Remission Of Sentences

A representative meeting of the Kurla Match Factory women strikers was held this morning in the Three Pipe Lane locality to consider the strike situation Messrs. D. V. Pradhan, Gayakwad, R. M. Jambhekar and T. T. Suryawanshi were present to consult the women.

The proprietor in his talks with Messrs. D. V. Pradhan, Gavakwad and others having agreed to reinstate all the strikers as also not to victimise them the only reason for the continuation of the strike was the demand for the withdrawal of all cases that are still pending against the strikers and for the squashing of sentences already passed.

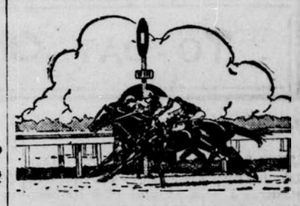
The meeting unanimously decided to call off the strike and resume work in view of the prolonged hardship of women and in view of the fact that the Minister for Law and Order had already agreed to investigate into the cases that are pending as also to consider the question of remitting the sentences given by the Kurla Court.

The women marched in an organised procession to the factory to resume work.

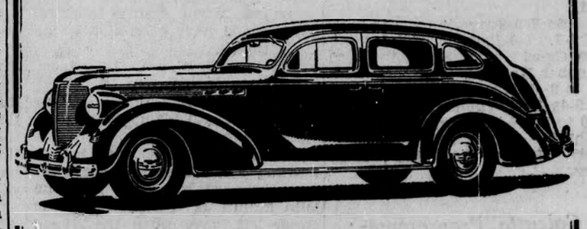
Under the auspices of the Baroda Students' Union Dr. Chandulal Desai of Broach gave a talk on students and politics and exhorted the students to take intelligent interest in the political affairs.

PARIS, March 23.

The Chamber of Deputies by large majorities voted both the Finance Bills.


MARCH 26th
BOMBAY HUNT GYMKHANA
RACE MEETING
at Mahaluxmi
8 Events Including STEEPLECHASE
First Race 2-15 p.m.
B H
ADMISSION RATES.
Reserved Enclosure.
Gentlemen Rs. 3. ..... Ladies Rs. 2.
Public Enclosure ..... Rs. 1-4.
Rs. 5. Tote all Enclosures

24th Record-Making Week
Daily: 5, 8, 10-30 P.M.
PRABHAT'S
"THE UNEXPECTED"
HINDI "Duniya-na-Mane?"
Directed by: V. SHANTARAM
KRISHNA
Talkies ..... Charni Road

1938
CHRYSLER

AGAIN CHRYSLER does the unexpected: An entirely new conception of motor car design easily places CHRYSLER for 1938 among the great cars of the century. Luxurious interiors upholstered in the smartest fabrics and jewelled hardware are a distinct triumph.
See the great new Chrysler to-day. Ask for a demonstration. You will be thrilled with Chrysler Performance and Chrysler Riding Comfort.
MODELS AVAILABLE
ROYAL SIX
6 Seater TOURING SEDANS, CONVERTIBLE SEDANS and PHAETONS or TOURERS.
Also 7|9 Seater LIMOUSINES
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534, SANDHURST BRIDGE, BOMBAY, 7.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

Bombay I & II Programmes

VUB 244 metres, 1,231 kc/s. Also 31.4 metres, 9,565 kc/s. for Transmissions I and II and 90.8 metres 3,305 kc/s. for Transmission III.

TRANSMISSION I

A.M.
7-30 Recorded Programme.

TRANSMISSION II

A.M.
11-30 AIR Orchestra: Devsag. 11-40 Shrimatibai Narvekar.

P.M.
12-20 Instrumental Selections. 12-32 Popular Songs: Ghazal By A Studio Vocalist. 12-50 AIR Chorus: Dadra. 1-0 Market Rates, Announcements. 1-5 Lunch Hour Music.

TRANSMISSION III

P.M.
5-30 Hanuman Prasad. 5-50 Instrumental Trio: A Frontier Tune. 6-0 'Tita Haran'. Hindustani drama. 6-20 Durga: Akhil shtree janana. 6-30 To Bhum'jan. 7-30 Marathi Books. Review by M. D. Altekar. 7-45 Got Tora on Tabla. 7-55 Shrimatibai Narvekar. 8-30 Commercial News. 8-45 Alia Rakha: Ghazal. 9-0 News (Hindustani). 9-15 Shrimat'bai Narvegar. Shri Guru Datta, Bhajan. 9-30 News. 9-45 Beauty in Everyday Objects. A talk by C. R. Gerrard. 10-0 Hilda Flanders: Entertainer. 10-15 Recorded Programme. 10-30 Leo Martinez, and Band.

Delhi—I Programme

VUD 340 metres 886 kc/s

TRANSMISSION I

A.M.
8-0 Instrumental Trio. 8-10 Usman Khan. 8-30 Anwarbai of Amritsar. 8-55 Manohar Kapoor. 9-10 News In English. 9-20 In Hindustani. 9-30 Rashid of Lahore. 10-0 Aziz: Ghazal. 10-10 B. S. Rawat.

TRANSMISSION II

P.M.
12-30 East Meets West. 1-30 Variety.

TRANSMISSION III

P.M.
5-0 Rashida of Lahore. 5-30 For Jack and Jill. 6-0 Anwarbai. 6-30 Songs from Films 7-0 For Villagers Only. 8-0 The Story of Life Man: the Wonder of Creation. Talk in Hindustani by Baker Mirza. 8-15 Usman Khan. 8-35 Rashida. 8-55 Manohar Kapoor. News. Weather. 9-13. In Hindustani. 9-30 In English. 9-45 B. S. Rawat. 10-0 Books. Review by J Hennessy. 10-15 Usman Khan. 10-35 Anwarbai. 10-55 News.

Delhi II Programme

TRANSMISSIONS I & II
31.3 metres, 9.575 kc/s.
Programme as in Delhi I
TRANSMISSION III
60 metres, 4.995, kc/s

P.M.
5-0 to 7-0 Programme as in Delhi I. 7-0 Rashida of Lahore. 7-20 Gouri on Sarangi. 7-30 Manohar Kapoor. 7-45 Anwarbai. 8-0 to 9-45 Programme as in Delhi I. 9-45 Light Orchestral Numbers. 10-0 to 10-15 Programme as in Delhi I. 10-15 Elizabeth Coyne. 10-45 Efrem Zimbalist. 10-55 News.

Calcutta Programmes

VUC 370 4m. 810 kc/s. and 49.1m. 6.109 kc/s.
(Add 24 minutes for Calcutta time)

P.M.
12-36 Violin Recital. 12-51 Francisco Casanova and Orchestra. 1-36 School Programme. 2-6 Tarapada Chakravarti. 2-26 Manika Roy. 2-36 Padmarani. 5-6 For Countryside. 5-36 Musical Variety. 6-36 Kankabati. 6-51 Abbasuddin Ahmed. 7-11 Angurbala. 7-31 Babolrani. 7-51 In Lime Light. Talk in Bengali by N. C. Chowdhury. 8-6 News, Weather (Bengali). 8-21 Nazir Hossain. 8-41 Abdur Razzak Khan. 9-1 Commercial News, Weather. 9-6 News. 9-21 Popular Film Songs 9-36 This Month in the Gardens. Talk by S. P. Lancaster. 9-51 Variety Programme.

Peshawar Programme

VUP 200 metres, 1,500 kc/s.

A.M.
7-30 Mohd. S. Qawwal. 7-45 Bai Saraswatibai. 8-0 Khyber Orchestra. 8-10 Zohra Jan of Ambala.

P.M.
5-30 Khabare Atare. 6-30 Khyber Orchestra. 6-35 Mohd Siddiq Qawwal. 6-55 Zohra Jan. 7-20 Clarionet and Tabla. 7-25 Bai Saraswatibai. 7-45 Does Radio Advance Culture? Debate in Hindustani. M. A. Lati: Yes. M. A. Habib: No. 8-0 Programme for women. 9-0 Mohd. Siddiq Qawwal. 9-15 News Weather In Hindustani. 9-30 In English. 9-45 Bai Saraswatibai. 10-10 Do Parosi. 10-30 Bridge of Sighs. 10-40 Zohra Jan.

Lahore Programme

VUL 276 metres, 1,086 kc/s.

P.M.
6-0 Airvoice Orchestra. 6-10 Feroze Nizamal. 6-30 For Countryside. 7-0 Umra Zia Begam. 7-20 Haidar Bakhsh. 7-25 Feroze Nizami. 7-55 Umra Zia Begam. 8-15 Hindi Books. Review by U. S. Bhatt. 8-30 Feroze Nizami. 8-55 Umra Zia Begam. 9-15 News Weather In Hindustani. 9-30 In English. 9-45 Cotton Growing in Punjab. Talk by C. M. Afzal. 10-0 Punjab Police Orchestra. 10-30 Dance Music.

B. B. C. Programme

GSH 21.47 Mc/s (13.97 m.).
GSG 17.79 Mc/s (16.86 m).
GSO (to 8-30 p.m.). 15.18 Mc/s (19.76 m.).
GSF 15.14 Mc/s (19.82 m.).
GSD 11.75 Mc/s (25.53 m.).

P.M.
7-25 Opening 7-30 House in Country. 8-15 Monkey Wrenches in Trade Machines: Talk by Sir Josiah Stamp. 8-30 John McCormack: Tenor. 8-45 Band of Royal Marines. 9-30 News. 9-50 Matters of Moment. Talk by Rt. Hon. Margaret Bondfield. 10-5 Scots Concert.
10-50 p. m. to 11-45 p.m. Arabic Programmes.
GSO 15.18 Mc/s. (19.76m.)
GSC 9.58 Mc/s. (31.32m.).
GSB 9.51 Mc/s. (31.55m.).
GSB 9.51 Mc/s. (31.55m.).

INDIA'S HOCKEY TEAM

To Participate In Western Asiatic Games

The following have been selected to defend India's title of World Hockey Champions in the Western Asiatic Games at Palestine:—

R. J. Allen (Bengal), Mehr. Singh (Punjab), C. Tapsell (Bengal), C. Hodges (Bengal), Rajender Singh (Punjab), Balbir Kishen (Punjab), Bunny Khan (Bhopal), Galibardy (Bengal), Calsh (Punjab), A. Mitter (Bengal), Charanjit (Punjab), R. Carr (Bengal), and Roop Singh (Gwalior).

LINCOLNSHIRE PROBABLES

LONDON, March 22.

Following are alterations in Lincolnshire probables:—

Gethin rides Zaimis, D. Smith Consequential, Cliff Richards Kyles of Minard, Robertson Boozer's Gloom, Sharples Apollo, Weston Llanarmon, Doyle Jiudo, Howard Walterspride, Hunter Inishbofin, Gilchrist Portsunlight, Sharpe Leamington, Wilder Couleur de Rose, Evans Scarlet Princess.

Omit Danbulger Pikebarn, Mythicalray, Broadoaks, Mino, Marmuduke Jinks and Gibsons, Doubtful runners: Pampasgrass, Scarlet Princess, Llanarmon, Boozer's Gloom, Coeus and Torlanie.—Reuter.

Aga Khan Hockey

CUSTOMS EXTENDED BY LUSITANIANS 'B'

B. E. S. T. Beat A. F. I. In Replay

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

The second string of the Lusitanians challenged the supremacy of the Bombay Customs, who style themselves as one of the best hockey playing teams in India, in the Aga Khan Hockey Tournament on Wednesday evening, when they not only thoroughly extended the hockey personalities but shared the honours and 2 goals for full 60 minutes of the game.

EXTRA-TIME

It was only in the extra-time that the Customs saved their name when Feroze Khan scored the winning goal for them.

The "Lusis" boys deserve praise for the great fight they put up and if they had availed of the many opportunities that came their way in the first 15 minutes, there would have been a different story to tell.

Napoleon Mendonza, the Lusitanian's custodian, rose to great heights and saved difficult shots from almost all Custom's forwards.

The Lusitanians opened in a fighting spirit and took the Customs by surprise, when in the 20th minute E. Fernandes, their inside-left, gave them the lead against the winners of the Provincial Hockey Championship.

This served as an eye-opener for the 'big guns' of Bombay hockey and here they gave up the policy of taking things easy. A little before the half-time Pinto, Custom's inside-left, who always comes to their rescue, put his side on level terms beating the goalkeeper with a hot shot after he had got past a couple of defenders.

With the change of ends both teams shared the exchanges and forwards broke away in turn to test the rival defences. Mendonza and Lynn, the two goalkeepers, stood head and shoulders above all others in the defence and special mention must be made of the former, who overshadowed Lynn on several occasions.

There was no further change in the score till the final whistle was heard and in the extra-time the Customs got the winning goal through Feroze Khan.

The Result:—
CUSTOMS 2 goals
LUSITANIANS 'B' 1 goal

The Teams were:—
CUSTOMS: Lynn; Abreu and Sharpe; Hussein, Brewin and Correa; Sweeney, Jagat, Feroze Khan, Pinto and Afzal.

LUSITANIANS 'B': Mendonza; J. Fernandes, and M. Dias; V. D'Souza, S. Pires and E. D'Souza; O. D'Souza, C. D'Costa, Ratos, E. Fernandes and F. Rozario.

UMPIRES: J. Pinto and McKenzie.

B. E. S. T. WIN REPLAY

The second match, on Wednesday evening, which was played at the Association Ground, was a replay of the drawn game between the B.E.S.T. and the Bombay Contingent A.F.I. It resulted in a victory for the Tramwaymen by 4 goals to 2.

The Result:—
B.E.S.T. 4 goals
BOMBAY CONTINGENT A.F.I. 2 goals

The Teams were:—
B.E.S.T.: Moore; C. D'Mello and D. Fonseca; R. Elliot, E. Spilling and T. Vaz; T. Thomas, B. Gardner; J. Lewis; E. Webber and G. Fernandes.

BOMBAY CONTINGENT A.F.I.: Millard; James and Thornber; Fabrice, D. Adams and Michael; Robertson, C. Prondfoot, Blake, Phillips and Warbrick.

UMPIRES: Ahmed Din and Moultan.

TO-DAY'S GAME

BOMBAY GYMKHANA v. "TIMES OF INDIA" at 5-30 p.m.

BOMBAY STUDENTS' UNION'S FOUR-FOLD PROGRAMME

Kamaladevi And Devika Rani Address Them At Charity Show

On Sunday last The Bombay Students Union organised a Cinema show at the Minerva Talkies. The New India Theatres film "The President" was shown.

Among the distinguished guests were Devika Rani, Mr. Himansu Rai, Smt. Kamaladevi Chattopadyaya, Sjt. Yusuf Meherali, Mr. and Mrs. Mubai Karsondas and Mr. and Mrs. G. P. Hatheesing.

During the interval Smts. Devika Rani and Kamaladevi Chattopadyaya made their appearance on the stage and gave instructive advice to the students.

While introducing them, Mr. Shantikumar Master said that the students were feeling it a matter of honour and privilege to have in their midst the two most brilliant daughters of India. They had come to the gathering because they feel strongly for the cause for which the show was organised.

DEVIKA RANI SPEAKS

Devika Rani speaking in reply said that the students community was 40,000 strong in the city of Bombay and she wished the Bombay Students Union success in all its constructive schemes and activities. That with such a vast student population she felt sure the students would do great service to the country's cause.

Smt. Kamaladevi on being requested to say a few words said, that the selection of the Picture was most appropriate since it aimed at the furtherance of Woman's cause, and she hoped that Bombay Students' Union. Among other activities would also pay its attention to the womanhood of India. "The students have been doing meritorious work and I wish every success to them in their programme of work" she concluded.

"STUDENTS' PUTSCH"

Shantikumar Master while putting the programme of work of the students' for which they had organised the show said, that the students of Bombay were launching on their new programme for constructive work. The Bombay Students' Union had at present four important activities to concentrate its attention and that it expected to bring the entire force of the students to concentrate upon it. They were starting a Students Hostel run by them, a Students' Co-operative Store, a Volunteer Corps and last but not the least in importance, the Literary Campaigns during the vacations in the villages. While stressing the need for a hostel, he said that the mofussil students who came to study in Bombay did not get the amenities and the facilities that are required by a college students.

During the visit of the President of the Congress, he had stressed the need for volunteer organisations, and it was time the students gave the lead in the matter. The students had decided to go during the vacations to the villages on tours and conduct the literary campaign. The Bombay Government and the Bombay Presidency Adult Education Society had offered its entire support to the movement and he felt convinced that the students would take the opportunity by the forelock and allow it to go by.

Mr. H. Z. Gilani, the Secretary of the Bombay Students' Union, thanked all who helped to make the function a success.

AUSTRALIAN TENNIS PLAYERS

Women's Team Passing Through Bombay On Saturday

Members of the Australian Women's Tennis Team proceeding to England, will pass through Bombay on the s.s. 'Maloja' on Saturday. The team comprises Mr. W. Harold Walker (Captain-Manager), Mrs. H Hopman, Miss Nancy Wynne, Miss Dorothy Stevenson and Miss Thelma Coyne.

There was considerable surprise in Australia over the omission of Miss Joan Hartigan, but she will be visiting England as a private individual.

Miss Dorothy Stevenson is the young Victorian player who outplayed Miss Wynne in the semi-final of the Australian championships only to lose to Miss Dorothy Bundy, the young American in the final. Ranked only seventh in last year's Australian rankings, she has been picked first of the players for England.

Miss Nancy Wynne, Australian champion in 1937 and leading ranked player in Australia, has been described by J. O. Anderson, the Australian Davis Cup player, as "the third best player he has ever seen." He places only Susanne Lenglen and Miss Helen Wills Moody before her.

Miss Thelma Coyne is Australia's second ranked player. Nineteen years of age she is regarded as the best all-round player in Australia.

Mrs. Hopman, wife of the Davis Cup player, Harry Hopman, is ranked fifth one below Miss Hartigan but her better form in the Australian championships probably turned the scales in her favour.

WIMBLEDON AND BRIGHTON

Miss Hartigan's objective is Wimbledon. She will not play on the Continent and does not intend playing in any English tournaments other than Wimbledon.

The Australian team will play in the hard court tournament at Brighton and in the British hard court championships at Bournemouth on April 23. On June 3 and 4 they will play the British Wightman Cup team on similar lines to the Wightman Cup match. The Australians then go to Paris for the French championships and return to Wimbledon for the championships—their chief objective.

They will play in the German championships in July. France too wants a match as does the team of South African women who will arrive in England while the Australians are there.

"MISFIRE" WINS KADIR CUP

MEERUT, March 23.

Squadron Leader Sinclair's "Misfire" ridden by Mr. Keighley 19th King George V's Own Lancers won the Kadir Cup to-day from Captain Tuck's "Squeaker".—A.P.

CAMBRIDGE WINS BOAT RACE

LONDON, March 22.

Cambridge smashed the 1924 Oxford record by three seconds when they rowed from Hammersmith Bridge to Chiswicksteps in three minutes and 43 seconds.—Reuter.

EMPLOYERS MUST RECOGNISE ALL REGISTERED UNIONS

G. I. P. Rly. Union's Memorandum To Labour Commissioner

The General Secretary of the G. I. P. Railway Workers' Union has sent the following memorandum to the Commissioner of Labour, Bombay:—

The Union appreciates Government's desire to follow out a well-considered policy in the matter of Trade Union Recognition as a part of their larger policy of amelioration of the working class in the Presidency. But it is pained to note that Government thought it wise to pursue the method of obtaining the opinions of employers first on this question and trade unions afterwards. This method, in our opinion, materially changes the very implication of trade union recognition.

But now that the employers have come out with their own idea with regard to recognition of trade unions, the Union submits its own observations on the various points as enumerated in your letter No. 1100 dated 1st March 1938:—2 (a) The Union does not agree with the views of the employers because the term 'bona fide' is very vague and is liable to various interpretation.

Commission's Report Ousted

(b) The Union agrees, but at the same time insists that members of the Union should not be intimidated and victimised by the employers for the reason of their taking active part in the conduct of the Union.

We are of the opinion that with recognition, i.e. right to represent the grievances of workers and no victimisation or harassment of union members, a Union would in no time attract a mass following.

(d) We entirely agree.

(e) This is very vague and liable to interpretation suiting individual interests.

(f) We are surprised that employers should have thought of dictating to unions what they should and should not do.

(g) The Union agrees to this condition with the proviso that ordinarily and without sufficiently strong reasons acceptable to the Union concerned, employers should not, under the cover of mutual agreement, refuse it permission to carry on its activities on the premises of work or during working hours.

(h) We entirely agree.

(i) As this will put the Unions to great labour and unnecessary inconvenience, we suggest that a copy of the Unions' auditors' statement should be accepted.

(j) We agree provided employers also agree to afford facilities to the representatives of the Unions to have access to their books of accounts, pay sheets, muster roll etc whenever requested in writing.

(k) We agree to the first part only. The second part is an encroachment upon the right of workers to frame their own rules and regulations and therefore we are opposed to it.

(l) The Unions must have their own auditors who shall be registered accountants holding government diploma.

We are in entire agreement with conditions (m) (n) (o) (p) (q) and (r).

(S) The Union does not agree.

(t) While we do not desire that workers should take action independent of the union, yet, we cannot agree to the condition demanded by the employers, as it would amount to condemnation of their action, which they took for the redressal of their genuine grievances and for the same reason, we do not agree with condition (u) either. Workers do not go on strike for the sake of mere fun only.

(v) We agree provided that Conciliation or Court of Inquiry were instituted at the joint request of both the parties. But as regards other process of mediation or negotiation, we do not agree to it if it means negotiations with employers.

(w) We agree.

Implications of Recognition

Before closing, we would suggest that employers should always send copies of their balance sheet, annual reports, circulars, regulations etc. affecting the service conditions of staff to the recognised unions of their employees. We should further suggest that government should circulate their own views to labour organisation for opinion before making the same final.

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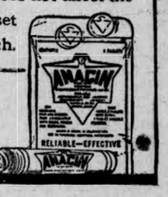

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A81

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1. BOMBAY SWADESHI CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Cruickshank Road, Bombay.
2. THE CAWNPORE MILLS DEPOT, Churchgate Street, Bombay.
(1) Messrs. HARBANS LAL & SONS, New Cloth Market, Bunder Road, Karachi.
(2) Messrs. HARBANS LAL & SONS, Inside Panchkuva Gate. Ahmedabad.

City & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Fagan Vad 8, 1994
Muslim: Moharrum 21, 1357
Parsi: Meher 20, 1307
Hightide: 4-20; 18-11
Lowtide: 9-8; 10-5
Sunrise: 6h. 39m.
Sunset: 6h. 51m.
Variety Entertainment in aid of King-Emperor Anti-Tuberculosis Fund at 6-15 p.m. Opera House.

Friday, March 25.

S S Mooltan due at 7 a.m.
Annual General meeting of Presidency Infants Welfare Society, Government House, 6 p.m.

AIR SERVICES TO KATHIAWAR.

Their Schedule Plane came on Wednesday morning at 11-30 from Kathiawar.

BOHRA YOUTH LEAGUE

A special general meeting of the League to consider the "Activities Enquiry Committee's Report" will be held to-day (Thursday) at 9-30 p.m. (S.T.).

RAHIMTULLAH FREE DISPENSARY

The number of new patients treated at the Mahomedbhoy Rahimtullah Free Dispensary at Sandhurst Road, for the week ending 19th March, 1938 was 323; of these 199 were males and 124 females.

BOMBAY SOCIAL HYGIENE COUNCIL

The Annual Meeting of the Council will be held to-day (Thursday), at 6 p.m. (S.T) in the Committee Room (1st floor) Civil Secretariat, Fort. The Hon'ble Dr. M.D.D. Gilder, M.D., F.R.C.S. will preside.

DAVID SASSOON INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL

The Annual Prize Distribution of the David Sassoon Industrial School, Matunga, will be held to-day (Thursday), at 5-15 p.m. His Excellency the Governor will preside.

BHULESHVAR CONGRESS COMMITTEE

A special and an ordinary meeting of the Managing Council of the Bhuleshvar District Congress Committee will be held to-day (Thursday), at 9 p.m. (S.T.) at the Committee office, Chhotalal Bhuvan Kalbadevi.

PATHE

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AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

BROADWAY—"Shall We Dance?" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CAPITOL.—"The Life of the Party" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"Let's Make a Night of it" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
GLOBE—"Vasant Bengali" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Ushne Kya Socha" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
KRISHNA—"The Unexpected" Daily at 5, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
LAMINGTON—"Lutaroo Laina" Daily at 4-30, 7-30 and 10-30 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Kanhopatra" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
MINERVA—"Mitha Zahar" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE—"Chandrarao More" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
PATHE—"Les Miserables" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PLAZA—"Jeevan Prabhat" Daily at 5, 7-45 and 10-30 p.m.
PALACE—"Souls at Sea" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"Hollywood Hotel" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Vidyapati" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p. m.
SUPER—"Khoodai Khidmadgar" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"Pennies From Heaven" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WEST-END—"300 Days and After" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m

BOMBAY STUDENTS' UNION

Some of the members of the East African Delegation will give a discourse to the members of the Bombay Students' Union on the current problems affecting Indians in Africa today (Thursday), at 7 p.m. at the Congress House.

Syt. S. A. Brelvi will preside.

BLAVATSKY LODGE

Under the joint auspices of the Blavatsky Lodge, Theosophical Society, Miss Martha L. Root will lecture in English at the Theosophical Society, Blavatsky Lodge Hall, French Bridge, Chowpatty, to-day (Thursday), at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) Subject:—"Youth's Plan in the New World Order."

THE BOMBAY GEOGRAPHICAL ASSOCIATION

Under the auspices of the Association Mr. Thorsten Gedda, Representative of the Swedish Traffic Association, will give a lecture with lantern slides on 'Sweden' in the Chikitsak Samooha Shirolkar High School, Kandewadi, Girgaon, Bombay to-day (Thursday) at 6-45 p.m. Mr. V. D. Ghate, will preside.

LATE MR. LOVAT FRASER.

In yesterday's "Chronicle" appeared an obituary of Mr. Lovat Fraser, ex-Editor of the "Times of India" in connection with the death of Mr. Lovat Fraser, M. P. which occurred during the week-end Mr. Lovat Fraser the ex-Editor of the "Times of India" died in 1926

NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY

The Annual General Meeting of Members of the Bombay Natural History Society will be held this evening at 6-15 p.m. at the Prince of Wales Museum (New Wing) to adopt the Accounts and Report for the year ending 31st December 1937 and to elect the Committee of Management for the ensuing year.

"YOUNG HEROES UNION", BASSEIN

The inaugural meeting of the "Young Heroes Union" was held on Sunday, March 20, at Papdy, Bassein under the presidentship of Mr. L. Baptista who in his presidential address stressed that since the members have taken the epithet of Heroes they will prove themselves as real Heroes to their Catholic Community in time of need.

PARLE BIRTH CONTROL RESEARCH CENTRE

The Secretary, Birth Control Research Committee of Vile Parle writes: The number of people, who visited and sought advice at the Birth Control Centre at 166 A, Vincent Road, Dadar, Bombay, Conducted by the Birth Control Research Committee at Vile Parle during the quarter ended 15th March, 1938, was 275, out of which 105 were males and 173 were females.

SUBURBAN CONGRESS COMMITTEE

Jt. Hon. Secretaries, Bombay Suburban District Congress Committee write:—

As announced previously, the Bombay Suburban District Congress Committee has decided to set up candidates for election to the Suburban District Local Board, which is to take place on 23rd May next, and the prospective candidates are hereby informed that pledges to be signed by them and the application forms will be had from Ila Printery, Raja Bahadur Compound, Hamam Street, Fort. The application form, duly completed, signed and sealed must reach the vice-President, District Congress Committee Mr. Purushottam Kanjee, Anand Bhuvan, Ghodbunder Road, Santa Cruz latest on 31st inst.

ADULT EDUCATION ASSOCIATION

Under the auspices of the J. D. Bharda Institute and the Association, the fourth of a series of public lectures on "Fine Arts" will be delivered by Prof. Claude Batley on "Architecture and the man in the street" to-day (Thursday) at 6-15 p.m. (S.T.) at the Hall of the Association, Sukhadvala Building, Ravelin Street, Fort. Dr. E. Moses the Mayor of Bombay will preside.

Under the auspices of the above Association and the J. D. Bharda Institute and Library there will be a Series of Public Lectures on the Fine Arts at the Hall of the Bombay Presidency Adult Education Association at 6-15 p.m. (S.T.) on the following days.

24th March Architecture and the man in the street, Prof. Claude Batley.
31st March Art, Education and Life, Mr. G. B. Kshirasagar.

Anti - T. B. Flag Day

Under the auspices of the King-Emperor Anti-Tuberculosis Flag Day Fund Cec a Flag Day is arranged for to-day (Thursday) from 8 a.m. to 6 p.m. in order to help the great cause of giving relief and medical aid to the poor and unfortunate ones that suffer from tuberculosis in this country.

PREMIER KHER AT BASSEIN

Foundation Stone Laid Of Extension To Vagh School

Bassein enthusiastically welcomed the Hon. Mr. B. G. Kher, Prime Minister of Bombay, who was invited by the Bassein Education Society to lay the foundation stone of their extension to the R. P Vagh High School on Monday. He was received on arrival by Dr. G. B. Parulekar, President of the Bassein Taluka Congress Committee.

In Bassein, he was taken on a round of the Harijan quarters by Dr. G. B. Parulekar.

Mr. Kher arrived at the High School and was greeted by a large crowd of students and citizens.

Mr. Justice Patkar, President of the Bassein Education Society thanked Mr. Kher for the honour he had done to the institution. He read the report of the society which stated how the Bassein High School, which had been faced by a financial crisis some years ago, had been given timely help by Mr. R. P. Vagh. In acknowledgment the school had been renamed the R. P. Vagh High School. Besides primary and secondary education, the school would give technical education also.

Mr. Kher then performed the ceremony of laying the foundation stone.

Mr. Kher informed those present of the inability of Mr. Nurie to attend the function. He thanked the Society for inviting him to perform the ceremony, and expressed his pleasure to be amongst his old friends and old comrades of the jail days. He assured the villagers that in his capacity as Prime Minister he would do all to ameliorate their lot, which he said, had improved much since his last visit many years ago.

The present system of education, he said, was very defective and he was proposing to present an Education Bill in the Assembly, by which he hoped education would be given on the proper lines. Education, which enabled one simply to write and read, was not sufficient. Technical education in schools was greatly needed. He gave instances of students committing suicide from sheer helplessness to provide for themselves owing to lack of technical knowledge. Education on the right lines and the inward tendency was what was needed.

ENGLISH MAIL POSTING HOURS

As this week's "homeward" mail steamer "Maloja" will sail from Bombay at 2-0 p.m. on Saturday the 26-3-1938 the latest hours of posting for that mail at the Bombay G.P.O. will be as follows:—

1. Unregistered correspondence upto 12 noon.
Unregistered with late fee of 1/2 anna per article upto 12-45 p.m.
Unregistered with late fee of 1 anna per article upto 1 p.m.
2. Registered correspondence for all countries 7 a.m. to 9 a.m.
Registered with late fee of anna 2 for all countries 9 a.m. to 10 a.m.
Registered with late fee of annas 2 for Gr. Britain and N. Ireland 10 a.m. to 12 noon.
2. Postings at the town sub-offices must be so regulated as to reach the General Post Office before the above mentioned hours.
No late fee will be accepted at the Town Sub-Offices.

POSTAL NOTICES

Packet Mails only (i.e. other than letter and postcards) for British East Africa Tanganyka Territory, Zanzibar, Rhodesia, Nyasaland and the Union of South Africa and all Mails for Portuguese East Africa (and Lawrenzo Marques) per S. S. "Takliwa" will be accepted at the Bombay General Post Office as shown below:—

Parcel Mail upto 5-0 p.m. on Tuesday the 29-3-1938.
Registered and unregistered correspondence upto 12 noon on Wednesday the 30-3-1938.
Packet Mails (i.e. other than letters and postcards) for Mauritius, and all letter Mails for Reunion and Madagascar Ports will also be accepted upto 12 noon on Wednesday the 30-3-1938 for dispatch by the above steamer.
Registered and Unregistered Packet Mails only (i.e. other than letters and postcards) for Mauritius and all Mails for Reunion per Extra S.S. Marnix Van "St. Aldegonde" via Madura, Colombo and Batavia will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 3 p.m. on Saturday the 26th and 9 a.m. on Sunday the 27th instant respectively.

BUDDHA SOCIETY

Miss Martha L. Root will deliver a lecture in the Ananda Vihara, near Bombay Central Station, on Saturday, the 26th instant, at 6 p.m. on "Education For World Peace."

Late Mr. Ruttonjee M. Billimoria who served the "Bombay Chronicle" in the advertisement Department" for 25 years and who died of heart failure on Thursday last, in the press premises.

Charity Entertainment In Aid Of Home For The Blind

(From A Correspondent)

The foundation stone of the Haji Allarakha Sonavala Andhakshi Ashram, the Home for the Blind Women of Bombay and the Presidency, was laid on November 26, by the Dowager Lady Cowasjee Jehangir through the generosity of Mr. Sonavala who donated Rs 28,000 for the building.

This building is nearing completion and is shortly to be opened.

Patronship of this Home is Rs. 500. Life Membership Rs. 100 and ordinary membership is Rs. 5 per year only.

An entertainment in aid of this Home is to be staged of an original character consisting of scenes from the life of Lord Buddha reconstructed from ancient and modern Indian sculpture and painting. These will be produced by Mr. Karl Khandawalla. There will be also an original Ballet called the "Indian Monsoon" showing the different aspects of the Monsoon produced by Miss. Vecqueray, Mrs. Marzban and Madam Kelvey. Finally a small apology has been written called the "Three Immortals" which promises to be interesting.

Price of tickets are Rs. 7, Rs. 5, Rs. 3, Rs. 2 and Re. 1 and information about tickets can be had from Mrs. Sabavala (T. No. 41032) between 9 a.m. and 11 a.m. only.

The entertainment is on the 31st of March and 1st April at Capitol Cinema at 6 p.m. On the first day Lady Lumley will be present and on the second day our Prime Minister, the Hon. B. G. Kher has consented to preside.

Kamala Devi Leaves For Poona

Mrs. Kamala Devi Chhattopadhyaya who has been under the treatment of Dr. P. G. Pillai at the Anglo Ayurvedic Hospital has left for Poona to continue the treatment there.

Picketing City Clove-Dealers' Shops

B.P.C.C. Finds No Alternative: Call For Volunteers

The General Secretaries of the B.P.C.C. have issued the following statement in regard to the boycott of clove:—

In spite of the propaganda and the efforts made by the Clove Boycott Committee, the situation regarding the total boycott of all foreign cloves has not yet been brought under effective control. Attempts at boot-legging in the city of Bombay are daily increasing and there is a general desire that this must be immediately counteracted. We have, therefore, to give wide publicity from tomorrow to the names of those persons who are found guilty of flouting the directions of the Congress in this respect. It is needless to say that for an effective boycott throughout the country, the City of Bombay must tighten the grip because it is through this city that 75 per cent. of the clove trade is carried on.

During the last three or four days some clove merchants in Bombay have successfully smuggled a good quantity of this boycotted stuff in Bombay and they have also managed to send it to Up-country places by railway. We once more appeal to the dealers to refrain from these questionable methods in the larger interest of their countrymen in Zanzibar.

CALL FOR VOLUNTEERS.

Since the B.P.C.C. has decided even to resort to picketing if the situation demand it, there is no alternative left out to implement the decision of the B.P.C.C. For the successful picketing quite a number of volunteers will be necessary. According to the plans formulated these volunteers will have to picket the shops and godowns of the defaulting merchants. We have, therefore to appeal to all volunteer organisations and to other citizens, who can give time to this work, to enrol themselves as volunteers for this important and urgent task. The names of those who want to work should be forwarded to the office of the B.P.C.C.

ULTIMATUM TO CLOVE-DEALERS

Picketing To Start On Friday

The General Secretaries of the B. P. C. C. are understood to have decided on Wednesday night to give an ultimatum to about four clove merchants, who have failed to abide by the Congress mandate on boycott.

It is stated that more than 1,000 bales of foreign clove have found their way into the Bombay market during the last ten days. Most of the bales, it appears, were clandestinely imported via Goa.

The "Chronicle" further understands that if the ultimatum proposed to be given as a last resort would not have any salutary effect on the recalcitrant clove merchants, picketing will be resorted to by Congress volunteers on Friday, in accordance with the resolution of the B. P. C. C.

TALK OF THE SUBURBS

(BY A SUBURBAN MAN.)

Yesterday I wrote on fast trains on the Harbour Line Service of the G. I. P. Railway, today my thoughts are turned to the bus service of the Suburbs.

In the Andheri area, are two bus services, one via Versova and the other to Marol. Both the services are well patronised and by now the proprietors may have reaped quite a harvest.

In these days when road travel is making a great headway, quick and regular service on the Andheri-Marol-Kurla route, should be organised, for it would not only be a boon to the office-going public but would mean quicker transport for business-men.

While my thoughts are centred on the Marol-Kurla route, I think a word to the Bandra Bus Service on the Hill Road Route at Bandra will not go unheeded.

This route is proving quite a boon to the public who take advantage of the half anna fare. In the mornings and the evenings this service finds a crowded patronage. This is the cause of great delay to passengers who have to wait at the centrally situated stands for a considerably long time as the buses go full from the few starting stands.

This service, I admit, has no less than seven buses, but yet it is felt that either more buses be employed during the mornings or occasionally buses be started from one of the centrally situated stands, so that no long delay will be caused to passengers.

BOMBAY EXTERNEE ARRESTED

In the early hours of Monday morning, the Bandra Police arrested, Antone Ignatius Fernandes, Sebastian Gabriel Mekwan and Mingel Jassan Gomes under Section 380 I.P.C. The last mentioned person is an externee of Bombay.

Fernandes, was arrested while he was, it is alleged, committing a theft at the house of Mr. Valentine D'Souza of Land's End Road. Mekwan was arrested on suspicion by the night duty constables near the Hill Road —Chimbai junction.

The Bandra Police are making further investigations.

NEW MARKET FOR PARLE

That long standing question of a Municipal Market for Vile Parle has at last been settled.

Vile Parle at present holds its market along the road sides, near the Railway Stations. This market at the start consisted for just a few vegetable sellers, but with growing population of the place the market has increased to such an extent that it has blocked the whole roadway.

The Municipality seeing the inconvenience caused to traffic had some years ago purchased a plot, but the hawkers refused to shift as they were afraid of heavy taxes and thus untold controversies arose.

These controversies have now been settled and the building of a market has now been taken in hand.

On Monday last Mr. Gomes, the President of the Municipality laid the foundation stone of the new market at Monghibai Road, before a large gathering.

International Lecture Series

Mr. Asoka Mehta, the editor of the Congress Socialist" will deliver a lecture on "The Fall of Austria" to-day (Thursday), at 9 p.m. in the Maidan next to the Napoo Hall, Matunga, in the Indian and International lecture series arranged by the Bombay Congress Socialist Party. Mr. M. R. Masani will preside.

Good progress is being made on the new Waterloo Bridge across Thames in Central London and unless any unforeseen circumstance arises the Bridge will be ready for traffic in April 1940.

Circumstantial Evidence Inconclusive

HIGH COURT SETS ASIDE CONVICTION IN SHOLAPUR MURDER APPEAL

The sentence of death passed by the Sessions Judge of Sholapur on one Sitaram Ranusing was set aside by Mr. Justice N. J. Wadia and Mr. Justice Divatia at the High Court in appeal.

Mr. R. S. Dixit with Mr. B. G. Modak defended the accused. Diwan Bahadur Shingne, Government Pleader, appeared for the Crown.

The accused who is only 26 years of age was charged with having committed the murder of one Balaram Birbal on October 6 last.

The accused and the deceased were friends and were working in the Narsing Girji Mills in Sholapur.

On the day of the offence, the accused went to the house of the deceased and took him out for a bath in the river.

As the deceased did not return by evening, his parents became anxious and at the end of a fruitless search for two days, informed the police.

THE CLUE

In course of their investigations, the police learnt that the deceased was last seen with the accused in a field on the bank of a river about 12 miles from Sholapur. Following this clue, the police went to the field where they felt a strong smell coming from the direction of the river. This helped the police to locate the deceased's corpse buried in a crevice by the side of the river.

As the accused was seen with the deceased on the day of his disappearance, he was suspected of having committed the offence. The suspicion gained strength by the facts that a knife was found concealed in a stack of hay in his house and that there were stains of blood on his clothes.

ASSESSORS' VERDICT

At the Sessions' trial the Jury found the accused not guilty, but the Sessions Judge differed and sentenced him to death.

The accused appealed to the High Court.

It was argued on behalf of the accused that there was no direct evidence to connect him with the offence. It was further pointed out that the blood stains on his clothes were caused by bleeding which resulted from the police having assaulted the accused when arresting him.

Further, the absence of any motive on the part of the accused was a strong point in his favour. The case merely rested on circumstantial evidence which was not conclusive against the accused. Moreover, the assessors had found the accused "not guilty".

Their Lordships allowed the appeal.

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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: THURSDAY, MARCH 24, 1938

TEXTILE WAGES

The question of wages in textile mills naturally figured somewhat prominently at the annual general meeting of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce. The President said that he would not be over-critical of the recommendations of the Textile Labour Inquiry Committee, already accepted by Government. But he said that the Chamber's general attitude towards Labour legislation in general "has always been, and still is, that we lend support to all legislative measures which in the opinion of your Committee will tend to improve the lot of the worker without permanently reducing the scope of his employment." So long as this attitude is maintained we can agree with the Governor's remark that there is very little difference between the Chamber's views and those of the Bombay Government as regards the policy underlying labour legislation. For it is common ground that, on the one hand, the worker is dependent upon industry and that it would be doing a poor service to labour if any legislation passed for his benefit lessens the field of employment or hinders the development of industry. But, on the other hand, as Sir Roger Lumley himself pointed out with emphasis, "industrial peace and a contented labour force are invaluable assets to all employers, counting for more, in the long run, than a reasonable increase in labour costs."

Labour Welfare

In view of the fear entertained by some that increased wages would necessarily so increase costs of labour as to make it impossible for the mills in Bombay Presidency to hold out against those in other parts of India, the Governor did well to explain this point at some length. He said: "The cost of labour in relation to the article produced is, within certain limits, a matter under the control of an employer and, although wages may be increased, it does not follow that labour costs need be increased in the same proportion. The effect may be to stimulate employers to obtain the highest possible value for the money they are paying to labour, with the result that the individual worker gains and the employer does not lose. I am aware that there are limitations to the working out of that theory, but I do not consider that the limit has been reached in the industries of this Presidency." Sir Roger obviously referred to schemes of rationalisation which, however, cannot be very successful until conditions of work are improved. This view has been amply borne out by past experience of increased wages and other measures of labour welfare. It is, indeed, on the strength of that experience that the President of the Chamber declared in his address with reference to one of the latest Labour welfare measures contemplated by Government that "they regarded sick leave with pay to be most feasible and likely to be of the most benefit to Labour."

Recalcitrant Millowners

It is a grievous pity that the millowners of Khandesh have not followed the wise lead from Bombay, Ahmedabad and Sholapur Their refusal to increase wages is a challenge not only to Labour that demands the increase but also to the Government who have recommended it If they think that they can defy the local workers without any reaction, they are sadly mistaken. Ten thousand workers are expected soon to make common cause with the 2,700 workers locked out at Dhulia. It is also expected that the shops of the recalcitrant mills will be boycotted. So long as the boycott is peaceful it will only strengthen the hands of Government who are being defied by the Khandesh millowners. Indeed millowners all over India must be made to realise that only such of them will be favoured by the public as give a decent wage to workers and otherwise maintain tolerable conditions for their welfare. Government, too, should take serious notice of the recalcitrance of the Khandesh millowners.

Revolting Barbarism

The number of suicides in Vienna since Herr Hitler's "putsch" is reported to be 1,700. They were mostly Jews, but "many" as the World Jewish Congress Communique, says, "are Aryans whose political past made their future hopeless". The tragedy of the situation can be gauged by the facts that the average of daily burials in Jewish cemeteries has risen from 4 to as much as 140 and that "the medical profession are being beseiged by applications for veronal and similar narcotics is considerable". A whole people does not go mad to the extent of committing suicide. And very few human beings, be they even Jews suffering tortures, make an end to their lives so long as there is the slightest chance of existing. The inference is tragically obvious. By all conceivable standards of any human civilisation the Nazi regime stands condemned as a monstrous and revolting example of sheer and utterly unqualified barbarism. Yet it is this enemy of civilisation with which Britain—which, by the way counts no cost too great in "civilising" the North-West Frontier of India—is only too eager to be friends at the expense of all decent obligations.

The second act in the tragedy of Europe, though it will probably take a longish time to end, has now begun. Faced with the triumphant ascendancy of Herr Hitler, the German party which was co-operating with the Czecho-Slovak Government has seceded and joined the Nazi party. We cannot blame these Germans. The betrayal of Austria has taught them a lesson, the lesson that when Czecho-Slovakia's time comes, as it must, it is quite possible that they too will be betrayed to Herr Hitler. The secession of the activists will further strengthen the Nazis in Czecho-Slovakia and help Herr Hitler to organise them more quickly and efficiently. And Britain will cap Herr Hitler's general preparations by formally defining her Foreign Policy to-day. Mr. Chamberlain, we have no doubt, will declare officially that he owes no obligation to Czecho-Slovakia, nor to the principle of collective security which the Russians are trying to re-establish. Such a declaration will be an assurance the stimulating value of which to Herr Hitler can be easily imagined.

Our Readers' Views

Britain's Blunder In Palestine

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I seek the hospitality of the columns of your esteemed paper to bring to light a few facts which deserve consideration and some of which may not have hitherto been evident to your respected readers.

In commenting on the murder in Palestine of the British archaeologist, the "Times of India" possessed of a brutally inimical nature. But hard facts, however, disprove this unfounded accusation. The English themselves are solely responsible for the creation of the present trouble in Palestine. The great harm which followed and is following in the wake of these disturbances surpasses computation; for Britain, merely for selfish motives, brought the Jews, who have been expelled from other countries, to the land of the Arabs where—if justice were honestly practised by the English—neither Englishmen nor the Jews have the least right to settle without the express approval of the Arabs. Continuing its ruthless action, Britain threw, as it were a highly combustible material between the Jews and the Arabs, kindled the fire and left it to devour almost everything in its vicinity without any regard to whether the victims are innocent or guilty. (We use the word "guilty" here only from the British viewpoint, otherwise how can a person be designated guilty when he is fighting for his own legitimate right?)

Britain, not forgetting its policy, did not stop at this stage; but remained poking the fire. As a consequence many innocent people were punished for a crime they never committed. Examples of such are seen in the execution of many Arabs.

Instead of trying to calm the situation, Britain goes in the opposite direction, and works to make the situation still worse by injuring the feelings of the Arabs and arousing their zeal. Thus it began its antagonistic action towards them by dissolving the High Islamic Committee whose office was to look after the Muslim charitable properties and to supervise the religious affairs of the Muslims. In addition, the British Government abolished the office of the Grand Mufti, took under its control the Muslims Wakfs. Moreover, it appointed Englishmen in the place of the exiled Muslims and bestowed upon them full authority to deal with purely religious problems which concern Muslims themselves.

This open interference, on the part of Britain with matters which are purely religious and communal in nature can never be justified by the Muslims of the world as a whole, and does not agree with the solemn promise which the Britain itself has given with regard to protecting and preserving the religious and social rights.

Still that is not the end of it. Britain went many steps further. It directed its troops to take unawares guiltless and peace-seeking people in their own house. It exacted heavy duties from poor peasants who do not even possess enough money for a day's meal. Furthermore, sentences are being passed for the execution of innocent persons. All this is being done merely in order to punish the Arabs for not falling in with the wishes of Britain to surrender their own land to the Jews.

The Arabs are, therefore, justified in doing whatever they can in order to safeguard their own right and to protect their homes and themselves. All responsibility undoubtedly lies with the English who have been the sole factor in hurling themselves, the Jews and the Arabs together into a blind controversy, which can never end unless the Arabs are given justice, and unless their rights are fully recognised.

One of the clear facts which go to prove the wrong which the British have done to the Arabs is that almost all the nations of the world have expressed their feelings towards the Arabs and criticised the action of the English, about which the least thing that can be said is that they are adverse to peace and tranquillity.

—Yours, etc.,
AN ARAB.

Bombay, March 15.

THE LAWYERS

Function & Development Of The Profession

(By N. H. PANDIA, M.A., LL.B., Attorney-at-Law).

The editor has entrusted to me the thesis above-mentioned and required me to tell about law, its position and development and the legal profession and its position and development, within the compass of a brief article. A difficult task indeed! I must, in the circumstances, crave the reader's indulgence in evaluating my effort.

Firstly, what do we exactly mean by "Law."

"Law" is a term with more than one meaning. One meaning through the force of politically organised society. Another meaning is that Law is a body of precepts and the technique of developing or applying them, by which the judicial and administrative organs of such a society are guided in the application of that force. A third meaning is to apply the term to the judicial and administrative processes.

It will be seen that we rule out, for our present purpose, the divine law, which is a law beyond human understanding and control. And we also rule out "the law of the jungle," which is no law at all, albeit—that to-day a number of so-called "civilised" countries, such as Italy and Japan, are adopting this law, wherein might is right.

On the other hand, what we are discussing is, "law" in relation to civilised society, in which might is subjected to social control. The fact that social control has to be exercised, shows how far away we are from the ideal state of society, in which every individual, voluntarily and correctly, adopts social conduct. However, the fact that the law is able to enforce conduct, gives us hope that at some remote time, the ideal may be attained.

Social Control

At the present time the position of the Law is that social control is everywhere increasing rapidly. The scope of its authority has been extending. The conduct of the citizen is becoming more and more regulated by legislative action. The ancient household is losing significance, marriage laws are being laid down and children are being placed under the jurisdiction of juvenile courts. Trade organisations are reviewed by judicial tribunals. Limitations are being placed on contracts by public utilities. The Courts are enquiring whether public religions and charitable trusts are being properly administered. Indeed, there is hardly any phase of social life that is not touched at some end or other, by law.

Next as to judicial decisions. Thousands of tribunals are daily laying down authoritative precepts, by which men are governed in their affairs. Precedents are growing apace and as new combinations of facts emerge, fresh decisions are being rendered.

Complex Machinery

The machinery by and through which, man's social conduct is being regulated is getting more and more complex, so that it is no wonder if the man in the street feels bewildered and has to grope for advice. There is felt a great need of an agency for telling the man in the street what the law requires him to do or not to do in his daily affairs. In a complex social organisation, it is difficult, always to observe social conduct; or it may happen, that two kinds of social desires and demands may come into conflict with each other. In such event, there is need of a body of persons versed in law, to help to straighten out the matter by means of reasoning before an impartial tribunal. Those persons are known as lawyers. The law, lawyers and the social being.—over them all, reigns Justice. The attainment of Justice is the ideal of all of them.

Gone is the time when social disputes and differences arising in a highly complicated society could be left to the arbitrament of just men deciding each case for itself by the light of nature and according to their individual sense of justice. The age of Harun-al-Raschid is past. Society has not yet developed to the extent, that there can be free contractual self-determination, when promises will carry with them their own fulfilment and will need no enforcement. Until such time arrives, there will be need of the Law and lawyers. Nevertheless, it should be constantly the aim of the Law and the lawyers and the line of development of them both, to bring about a state of civic life, when the necessity of the enforcement of law, (which in the last analysis, is Systematised Force) would become negligible.

Function Of The Lawyer

Law, then, is the science of how men and women are to observe right, social conduct, and in the sum-total, is equivalent to civilisation. It is the function of lawyers to help build up the civilisation, by imparting the knowledge of this science to men and women.

Civilisation is the raising of human powers to their highest possible unfolding, that is, achieving of a maximum of human control over external nature and over internal nature, or human nature, for human purposes. The latter can be achieved by educating society, to refrain from anti-social conduct, to co-operate in effective division of labour, without which, it is difficult to subjudicate external nature. It is the function of the lawyer to teach men and women how to refrain from anti-social conduct by conquest of internal nature. In this aspect, the lawyer becomes very near to the Minister of religion, whose function also, is to teach man to conquer internal nature. Pursuing this trend of argument both law and religion can be justified on the ground of reason.

It is regrettable that at the threshold of one's career in the law, it is nobody's business to inform one of this aspect of law and the profession. A career in law is generally selected because of its supposed money-getting quality. A wrong perspective and a wrong objective are created at the very commencement. Disillusion sets in soon. Disappointment, despair, cynicism, demoralisation follow in rapid succession and in the end, the priest of Justice becomes transformed into a beast of prey, a source of danger to the community. The neophyte have never been taught that emolument is not the end—all of the profession, nor that it is anti-social conduct on the part of a lawyer not to resort to conciliation and expert himself to the utmost to bring about an amicable settlement between contending parties who may resort to him for advice. The responsibility for this state of things, rests less on the entrant

(Continued on page 11 Col 1)

FRANKLY SPEAKING

ITALY & ABYSSINIA.

According to a London report the Italian Viceroy of Abyssinia has promised independence to the province of Gojam as also to Tigre and that he made the offer to a meeting of chiefs especially summoned for that purpose. This report, the accuracy of which there is no reason to disbelieve, confirms one important fact: the fact that inspite of Italian claims to the contrary—and incidentally inspite of British support to those claims—Italy has not yet succeeded in consolidating her conquest of Abyssinia. The Italians having realised, to their cost, the impossibility of subjugating the Abyssinians by bombs are now resorting to a ruse. Failing that ruse they will hand over Gojam, the region of the Blue Nile to Britain. This will naturally suit Britain splendidly. No wonder the Anglo-Italian talks are progressing smoothly in Rome.

OUR ROAD POLICY

In the course of the discussion in the Bombay Legislative Assembly on the road policy of the Government it was pointed out by many and admitted by the Minister-in-Charge himself that the condition of the roads in the villages and the smaller towns was far from satisfactory. But the Minister clearly explained that the Congress Government's policy was designed to correct the worst features of the old policy. The new policy he said, was directed to (1) providing missing links in the existing roads which prove an obstacle to traffic, such as bridges and their link approaches; (2) providing improved surfaces and foundations for the heavily trafficked roads; (3) providing dustless surfaces of important sections of roads and roads passing through towns and villages so as to remove dust nuisance to inhabitants, and (4) Connecting villages with main roads and railway stations by providing feeder roads. And connecting village with village.

WANTED SPEEDY PROGRESS

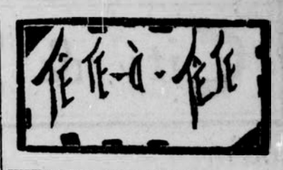
Stated in general terms, the policy is satisfactory enough but many members pointed out that the progress in working it out was not fast enough. It must be admitted that the new Government have not been long enough in office to be judged about a programme that is necessarily slow in being carried out and very costly too. But they will do well to realise that they cannot urge this plea indefinitely. Mr. Nurie's Seven-Year Plan is sound. We only hope it will be worked out as scheduled. Much depends, indeed, upon the Government of India, who have to sanction such of the road schemes as are to be financed from the Petrol Fund. But, we are confident that every Congress Government will be self-assertive enough to see that the Government of India do not cause any avoidable delays in sanctioning their schemes.

A WELCOME SCHEME

Pursuant to resolution passed by the second Bombay Presidency Students' Conference, which was held in Poona at the end of the last year, the B.P.S. Federation has prepared a Literacy Campaign and Adult Education Scheme. A Special Committee was appointed for the purpose and this scheme is the result of the labours of that Committee, which consulted a large number of educationists and social workers. The programme is well-thought-out and is of a practical nature. The Federation proposes to select about a dozen centres in the various parts of the Presidency, from which trained workers will go to instruct and uplift the surrounding villages. All the modern methods of instruction will be utilised in teaching the villagers, and the volunteers will simultaneously undertake a sociological survey of the areas in which they work. The scheme will be launched in the third week of April, and a trainers' class will soon be opened for coaching the patrol leaders. The whole scheme is expected to cost about three thousand rupees, which is not at all an excessive sum to pay for shedding the light of knowledge upon forty to fifty of our benighted villages. We welcome the present scheme most heartily, as it represents at once an awakening to the real needs of the nation, as also a concerted, constructive attempt on the part of the student community. We trust a large number of our young men will respond to the appeal for volunteers, and utilise their vacations with profit to their countrymen as also to themselves, for while imparting instruction to the villages, they will also be imbibing the lessons of social service.

AMAZING ACTION

A party of British soldiers in Dehra Dun was alleged, according to a Delhi newspaper report, to have beaten a taxi driver, thrown him out of the taxi and made away with it. On the basis of this report a member of the Central Assembly sought to raise the question of growing indiscipline among British troops through an adjournment motion. This attempt was, of course, opposed by the representative of the Government of India on certain grounds of detail. We are not quite surprised at that opposition. But the information that the motion has been disallowed by the Governor-General because "it cannot be moved without detriment to public interest" is amazing. What public interest would have been injured if a motion relating to the conduct—brutal, if the report is true—of certain British troops were discussed in the Assembly, and what is the position of British troops *vis-a-vis* the public of India? The action of the Governor-General has emphatically not served any public interest. Indeed it has merely emphasised a position with regard to the British Army in India which is already not exactly tolerable. Incidentally, it must be noted that this disallowance of a motion relating to the conduct of British soldiers in India constitutes the adoption of a new practice.



WITHOUT COMMENT—

"Well-informed circles state that there have been 1,700 suicides in Vienna since the Anschluss, mostly of Jews. Many, however, are Aryans whose political past made their future hopeless. Men of the medical profession are being besieged by applications for veronal and similar narcotics. The number of arrests is considerable."

—Jewish Congress Communique.

* * *

All's more or less well that ends more or less well—we mean, of course, the trouble between the President and elected non-official members of the Council of State—thanks to that ever helpful solvent "misunderstanding."

But we do wish the elected members would—er—er—spare the Honourable President the extreme nuisance of "misunderstanding" them.

* * *

".....a large crowd of people assembled outside the southern gate of the Government House with a view to having 'darshan' of Gandhiji."

—Calcutta Report.

Hark, the ghoul is at the gate of Government House itself!

How awful

* * *

"It is understood that like Secretaries of Government, Heads of Departments have been allowed to stay at Ootacamund for a period of two months during the hot weather."

Segregation in hot weather?

* * *

The Sind Ministers have received congratulatory telegrams from Sir Shah Nawaz Bhutto and Sir Abdullah Haroon.

A pathetic significance attaches to these felicitations, but we need not go into its history.

* * *

By the way, the contemplated programme of the Sind Ministerial Party makes, if forecasts are true, rather stirring reading.

And we wonder, whether the two Knights should not reconsider their encouraging message.

* * *

Apropos of the Road Construction-cum-Petrol Fund discussion in the Bombay Assembly, we do not agree with Mr. Nurie in his criticism of Sir A.M.K. Dehlavi's denunciation of a course laid down by the latter himself.

The Leader of the Opposition's lamp was not due to any defiant boldness, but rather intended as an effective device to throw light on the dark corners of the old regime.

And any way what he did then was a duty, as what he says now is—er—also a duty.

* * *

"As the Minister announced that the (Road Construction) report had gone to the Centre for approval, the Leader of the Opposition, Sir A.M.K. Dehlavi, sprung to his feet....."

—Anglo-Indian report.

But didn't you see the lamp too, in his hand, brother? Of course, you wouldn't.

* * *

"London, March 22.—There is no really outstanding horse in this year's Grand National....."

—Reuter.

In the Grand International too, the British Horse is, as usual, completely dark.

* * *

Asked about a Ministerial M.P.'s speech wherein he had "ridiculed the idea of British guarantee for Czecho-Slovakia," Mr. Chamberlain replied that the M.P. should have been more careful in the language used.

He should, that is, have deprecated delicately the idea instead of rudely ridiculing it?

* * *

Sir Samuel Hoare, the Home Secretary, declared apropos of Austrian refugees: "Government were prepared to give sympathetic consideration to all individual cases irrespective of their means, whose work in the world of science, arts, business and industry might be advantageous to this country."

Shades of Garribaldi, Mazzini, Karl Marx, Lenin, etc., etc.

* * *

"We don't print stuff like that," said an editor, handing back a poem that had been offered him.

"Well," you needn't be so haughty about it," replied the poet; "you are not the only one who won't print it."

National Week In Bombay

B. P. C. C. SANCTIONS Rs. 250 AND DRAWS UP ELABORATE PROGRAMME

Question of celebrating the National Week was brought into prominent relief by Mr. S. K. Patil, Jt. Secretary of the B.P.C.C., when he moved for a grant of Rs. 250, as expenses for the same, at an ordinary meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee held on Wednesday night.

The grant was made.

Mr. Nagindas T. Master, Vice-President of the B.P.C.C. was in the chair.

ELABORATE PLANS

Mr. Patil observed that the National Week, which commences on April 6, would make a departure from that of last year in that the B.P.C.C. itself would sell the national flags and that more vigorous and vigilant campaign to enrol more members would be launched.

There would be two big meetings to celebrate the Week, one on the first day and the other on the last. Prabhat Pheris, hawking of Khaddar and of village industries or products and the "Priti Bhojan" with Harijans would, as usual, fill the rest of the programme.

CIVIC REFORM

Heat was imported into the discussion, when Mr. M. R. Masani moved a resolution welcoming the move of the Congress Ministry to democratise the constitution of the Municipal Corporation for the City of Bombay, asking for immediate extension of adult franchise, abolition of nominations by Government on the Corporation and its Committees appointment of the Municipal Commissioner by the Corporation and limiting the independent powers of the Standing Committee and of the Commissioner.

Mr. Masani said that it was now more necessary than ever for the B.P.C.C. to take into its hands the task of making such a request. Otherwise the non-Congress and the other anti-Congress elements by their agitation steal the Congress thunder and appropriate the credit of having done such work in which naturally the Congress should take initiative.

Mr. Pinto seconded the resolution.

Mr. Sunderdas Morarji opposing the resolution remarked that it was a Socialist stunt.

SOCIALISTS COMPLIMENTED

Mr. S. K. Patil moving an amendment that the consideration of the resolution might be postponed till after the Bill was introduced, agreed with the first two parts of the resolution and said that he understood that the Government was making it obligatory to introduce in the City Adult Franchise in 1942. The first two parts were, therefore, superfluous. With regard to the latter two Clauses he did not see eye to eye with the mover. He paid a compliment to the large-heartedness shown by the Socialists in their reference to the B.P.C.C.

The amendment was accepted by the mover and it was passed.

The meeting also appointed auditors, adopted the budget for the year 1938-39 and elected Mr. Jinabhai Joshi and Dr. Anklesaria as two representatives to the Committee of Management to the Congress Hospital.

DEFINITION OF HINDUSTANI

Bihar Govt. Committee's Resolution

PATNA, March, 23.

"Hindustani is a language which is employed in ordinary intercoursre and conversation in Northern India and is the common basis of Hindi and Urdu", states a resolution unanimously adopted by the Committee appointed by the Government with a view to setting up a satisfactory standard of Hindustani as the common language and to consider the specific problems pertaining thereto, under the Chairmanship of Babu Rajendra Prasad.

The resolution adds that Hindustani should be used in the compilation of books on different subjects upto the high school stage and the technical terms in these should be common. Lists of English, Hindi and Urdu technical terms for use in schools in Bihar should be prepared, considered and approved by the Committee. Literary readers would be compiled, containing a selection from well-known authors in Hindi and Urdu.

One member of the Committee was authorised to compile a dictionary of Hindustani words with Arabic and Persian origin used by Standard Hindi authors and those with Sanskrit origin, used by such Hindi authors and also those with Sanskrit origin used by Urdu authors. A grammar of Hindustani would be also compiled.—A. P.

RAJEN BABU IN NORMAL HEALTH

PATNA, March 23.

Babu Rajendra Prasad, who has been ailing for some time past, has now been declared to have been restored to normal health.

Rajen Babu left to-night for Delang (Orissa) to attend the meeting of the Gandhi Seva Sangh

He will also be attending the meeting of the Congress Working Committee, which will be held at Calcutta in the beginning of April.—United Press.

Subhas To Meet Congress Ministers

NEW DELHI, March 23.

It appears that the Congress Ministers' Conference with members of the Parliamentary Sub-Committee of the Congress Working Committee and the President, Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, would probably be held not at Calcutta, but at some central place during the Easter.—United Press.

Sardar Patel For Cuttack

NEW DELHI, March 23.

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, President of the Congress Parliamentary Sub-Committee, left to-night for Cuttack.—A.P.

VATICAN STIRS UP AT LAST

Appeal To Franco Against Air-raids On Civilians

VATICAN CITY, March 23.

The Pope has instructed the Vatican representatives at Salamanca to appeal to General Franco against air-raids on civilians.—Reuter.

PATIALA DEAD

(Continued from page 1.)

mier State in the Punjab. It has an area of 5,932 sq. miles and comprises a portion of the Simla Hills, and territory on the border of Jaipur and Alwar States. The late Highness was enjoying a personal salute of 19 guns, and he and his successors are exempt from presenting Nazar to the Viceroy in Durbar in perpetuity.

The state is rich in antiquities and maintains a first-grade College which imparts free education to State's subjects. The Durbar sanctioned a scheme of compulsory education in 1928.

Since the State entered into alliance with the British Government in 1804 and 1809, it has rendered help to the Paramount Power on all critical occasions.

WAR RECORD

On the outbreak of the War, the late Highness placed the entire resources of the State at the disposal of the British Government and also offered his personal services. The entire Imperial Service Contingent was active service throughout the period of the War and won distinctions on various fronts in Egypt, Gallipoli, Mesopotamia and Palestine. In 1919 on the outbreak of hostilities in Afghanistan, the late Highness served personally on the frontier and saw active service in Kohat and Quetta fronts, for which he was honourably mentioned in despatches. His Highness was selected to represent the Ruling Princes of India at the Imperial War Conference and the Imperial War Cabinet in June 1918 and during his stay in Europe he paid visits to all the principal fronts in Belgium, France, Italy and Egypt and received many decorations from allied powers and Governments.

ROUND TABLE CONFERENCE

His Highness represented the Indian Princes at the League of Nations in 1925. In 1926 he was elected Chancellor of the Chamber of Princes. He was re-elected Chancellor in 1927, '28, '29 and '30. In 1930 he led the Princes delegation to the Round Table Conference and he was again elected Chancellor of the Chamber of Princes in 1933 and 1937.

VETERAN CRICKETER

The late Highness was a veteran cricketer and was the Vice-Patron of the Board of Cricket Control for India, Member of All India Cricket Team which toured England in 1911. He played for M. C. C against the Quadrangular winners in Bombay in 1926. He was the President of the Cricket Club of India and was solely responsible for bringing Australian cricketers under Jack Ryder to play in India. He captained many a time the All-India team and was one of the pioneers who conceived and worked for the Brabourne Stadium.

Though the late Maharaja of Patiala was well-known in political, social and sporting circles, his administration of the State was not beyond cavil and allegations of gross misrule and repression were often made by State subjects. In 1928, a Committee was set up by the States' People's Conference to go into the allegations after examination of witness and their report contained sensational disclosures. The late Highness also figured prominently in the Nabha abdication affair.

Cricket Club House Closed In Memory

BOMBAY: March 23.

The Club House of the Cricket Club of India will be closed tomorrow, as a mark of respect to the memory of His Highness the Maharaja of Patiala, who was the President of the Club.—A P.

No German Party Now Co-operating

Result Of Important Split In Czechoslovakia

PRAGUE, March 23. There has been an important split in the Czechoslovakian Cabinet.

Doctor Spina, representative of the German Agrarian Party, which left the Government and joined the pro-Nazi Sudeten German Party, has resigned, marking practically the end of the German Activist Parties (parties co-operating with Government) in Czechoslovakia.—Reuter

FUTURE OF LITHUANIA

Col. Beck's Statement In Polish Senate

WARSAW Jan. 23.

The Foreign Minister, Col. Beck, discussing the Lithuanian dispute in the Senate this morning, declared that it was Lithuania's right to have her own State and conduct her own policy—provided however, that this policy was really her own. Poland would welcome with genuine satisfaction the establishment with Lithuania of relations based on goodwill and mutual respect for rules and customs governing international life.—Reuter

ITALIAN TROOPS ANNIHILATED

Rebels Launch Violent Attack But Fail

BARCELONA, March 23.

A communique confirms that the rebels launched a violent attack near Huesca, supported by a large number of 'planes and artillery, but claims that the Italian Black Arrow Company, participating in the attack on Valdealgorfa Sector in the Aragon front, has been completely annihilated.—Reuter

REBELS ADVANCE 6 MILES

Thousand Prisoners And War Material Captured

SALAMANCA, March 23.

Advances of six miles in the two directions after the battle south of Huesca are claimed in a communique, referring to General Franco's new offensive.

It is stated that a thousand prisoners as well as large quantities of war material have been captured. The main Huesca Road, hitherto in the hands of the Government, is now in the rear of the rebels' new lines.—Reuter.

BRITISH CRUISER FOR BARCELONA

Opportunity For Britons To Leave City

LONDON, March 23.

British Cruiser "Penelope" is due to arrive at Barcelona tomorrow on a routine visit.

Newspaper reports state that the British Consul-General has informed British nationals of impending visit and has suggested that the opportunity should be taken by those desiring to leave the town for Marseilles.—Reuter.

CLOSE WIN FOR "PHAKOS"

Zaimis And Kyles Of Minard Secure Places In Lincoln Handicap

LONDON, March 23.

The Lincolnshire Handicap run at Lincoln over a distance of one mile resulted as follows:—

PHAKOS	 1
ZAIMIS	 2
KYLES OF MINARD	 3

Twenty-seven ran. Won by three-quarters length. Head separated second and third.

Starting Prices: 8 to 1 Phakos, 100 to 7 Zaimis and 33 to 1 Kyles of Minard.

Jack Jarvis trained Phakos.—Reuter.

BILL TO ABOLISH GRETNA GREEN MARRIAGES

LONDON, March 22.

Proposals completely to abolish Gretna Green marriages are contained in the Marriage in Scotland Bill introduced by Mr Elliott in Commons. Civil marriages before authorised registrar will replace irregular marriages.—Reuter.

GRANDI RETURNS TO ENGLAND

Meets Halifax At Foreign Office

LONDON, March 22.

Count Grandi, the Italian Ambassador in London, who just returned from a visit to Rome called at the Foreign Office this afternoon and saw Lord Halifax. He remained about half an hour.

Mr Herbert Hoover, ex-President of United States, who is on visit to England, was received in audience by the King at the Buckingham Palace this morning. Mr. Hoover remained with the King about half an hour. Another visitor, received by His Majesty was Mr. C. M. Palairet, British Minister in Vienna, recently returned from Austria.—B.O.W.

JAPANESE COMMITS SUICIDE

Previous Report Of Being Killed Annulled

SHANGHAI, March 23.

Following the Japanese police statement earlier that a Japanese at Hongkew was killed by unknown persons, who fired from a motor car which entered Hongkew from the International Settlement, the Japanese embassy later made a statement declaring that he committed suicide while walking in the street.—Reuter

SULTAN OF MUSCAT

Leaves New York For Britain

NEW YORK, March 22.

Sultan of Muscat and Oman left New York to-day for England in "Queen Mary" due in Southampton on March 28. His Highness will be the guest of His Majesty's Government for a period of a fortnight.

He will be received in audience by the King and a programme has been arranged which will enable him to see various aspects of national life of Britain including daily work of fighting services.—Reuter.

MEETING OF NATIONAL LABOUR COUNCIL

International Situation Under Consideration

LONDON, March 22

A meeting of the National Council of Labour was held to-day to consider the international situation in the light of recent developments and receive report from the delegates to the joint meeting of International Federation of Trade Unions and Labour and Socialist international in Paris last week. It was decided to adjourn the proceedings until Thursday evening after the Prime Minister had made a statement of Government's policy in Commons.—Reuter.

ENGLAND'S HEALTHY FINANCIAL POSITION

LONDON, March 23.

A healthy financial position is disclosed in the official returns showing in the current exchequer a surplus of sterling 11598 thousand compared with a deficit of 5656 thousand this time last year.

The revenue hitherto is 83776 thousand and expenditure 82818 thousand.—Reuter.

JUDGES AND OFFICIALS DISMISSED

Palestine High Commissioner's Order On Muslim Religious Courts

JERUSALEM, March 23.

The High Commissioner has ordered the dismissal of the judges and officials of nine Muslim Religious Courts, states a Palestine Gazette.—Reuter.

ACCEPTABLE TO JAPAN

Butler Explains Shanghai Municipal Council's Reply

LONDON, March 23.

In the House of Commons, Mr R. A. Butler said that he understood that the reply of the Municipal Council of Shanghai to the Japanese demands for a larger share of control in the International Settlement, was acceptable to Japanese authorities.

The reply indicated the Council's willingness to meet the request for an increased number of Japanese police as far as could be met, without impairment of efficiency and also certain other demands, providing the Japanese return the Hongkew section of the Settlement to the International Authorities.

The Council politely reject the proposals for Japanese appointments to the Secretariat and for an increase of the Japanese personnel in the administration.—Reuter

BIG ARMY BUDGET FOR U. S.

WASHINGTON, March, 23.

The army estimates for the next financial year presented in the Congress by representatives of the Appropriations Committee are nearly as large as in 1920-21, when there was army occupation still in Germany. The Bill asks for 447 million dollars, which is 32 million above that of the present year.—Reuter.

ORISSA BUDGET PASSED

CUTTACK, March 22.

The Orissa Assembly concluded voting on demands four days earlier and adjourned till March 28. The Speaker announced that the session would be extended till April 2 and observed that it would be further extended, if necessary

The Orissa Tenancy Act Amendment Bill will be taken up

Replying to the cut motion of the Raja of Amdhupur, Mr Biswanath Das, the Premier, announced Government policy with regard to Industries.

The motion was withdrawn

The Premier thanked the House for passing the budget four days earlier, which showed the amount of confidence reposed in him.—A.P.

U. S. TO TAKE POWER FROM CANADA?

WASHINGTON, March 22.

The American Government declares in a Note to the Canadian Government that it is prepared to enter into an agreement concerning the general development of electric power in the Great Lakes and St. Lawrence River Basin. The Canadian project of exporting the surplus power to America is rejected unless it forms part of an International Agreement, covering the whole of the waterways scheme.

Mr. Cordell Hull in a memorandum issued simultaneously with the Note declares that the importation of power from Canada is undesirable as it is liable to be cut off in wartime and might lead to embarrassing questions of neutrality.—Reuter

St. Mary's Annex Hospital Cup

LONDON, March 23.

In the Rugby match for the Hospitals Cup Final, St. Mary's beat Guy's Hospital by 18 points to nil.—Reuter

Clouston For Calcutta

SINGAPORE, March 23.

Lt.-Clouston took off for Calcutta at 5-47 p.m. G.M.T.—Reuter.

Clouston At Singapore

BATAVIA, March 23.

Clouston landed at 13-20 in time after a non-stop flight from Darwin and left again for Singapore at 14-15 reaching there at 09.38 G.M.T.—Reuter.

WALK-OUT IN D. L. B.

Adjournment On Arrest Of Member And Its Sequel

LUDHIANA, March 23.

A member of the District Board, was arrested to-day under Sec. 124 A. when he entered the hall for attending a meeting of the Board after lunch interval.

Chaudhry Mohd. Hasan, M.L.A., Leader of the Congress Party in the District Board, moved an adjournment motion, which was disallowed by the Deputy Commissioner, who was presiding over the meeting. The Congress Party then staged a walk-out as a protest against the alleged hostile and unreasonable attitude of the President.—A P.

SEDITION CHARGE FRAMED

Hearing Of Case Against Bengal Socialist On April 5

CALCUTTA, March 23

After examination of three prosecution witnesses, a charge of sedition was framed to-day by the Chief Presidency Magistrate against Mr. Gunada Majumdar, Secretary of the Bengal Congress Socialist Party. The accused pleaded "not guilty".

The hearing has been adjourned to April 5

Mr Majumdar was arrested last week in connection with a speech delivered by him at Cornwallis Square on December 15 last on the threatened hunger-strike by Andaman prisoners in Alipore Jail.—A P.

MYSORE BAN ON PUBLIC MEETINGS

Extended For Another Six Months

BANGALORE March 23.

The Government of Mysore have issued a notification to-day directing the continuance of the order passed by the District Magistrate of Mysore prohibiting holding of public meetings in Mysore for a further period of six months from March 29. The original order issued by the Magistrate for two months expires on March 29.—A. P

BRITISH FOREIGN POLICY

(Continued from Page 1)

al registration, with a view to facilitating immediate mobilisation for service of the entire nation upon the outbreak of war, has recently been urged in many quarters. The Prime Minister during the Commons question-time said: "Such a provision in wartime already existed. Proposals for a similar compulsory register at peace-time had been considered but on a balance of the advantages to be derived therefrom, it had been found were outweighed by difficulties and opposition.—Reuter.

Cabinet Considers Draft Declaration: Dominions To Be Informed

LONDON, March 23.

The final draft of the vital declaration on Foreign Policy, which the Premier will make in the House of Commons to-morrow was discussed at a Cabinet meeting this morning

It is understood the contents of the statement will be communicated to the Dominions after the meeting.—Reuter.

GLOOM ON RUBBER MARKET

LONDON, March 23.

An atmosphere of gloom descended on the London Rubber Market this morning, when prices fell from 3 6/16 of a penny to a farthing, following depressing overnight advices from the East and America. Well-informed circles point out that in view of the prevailing uncertainties, London is latterly not so readily absorbing Eastern offerings and with American interest only spasmodic any selling pressure at present is inclined to exercise an exaggerated effect on values. Meanwhile, to-day's fall is bringing out an inevitable stoploss selling. Regarding the possibility of next week's meeting of the International Committee, resulting in a further quota-cut for the second quarter there are two schools of thought, one taking the logical view that a further cut means less physical rubber, the other holding the opinion that a further reduction might be interpreted as an official acquiescence that consumption is still dwindling.—Reuter.

FIREWORKS FATALITIES

Five Killed And 6 Injured: Sad Fate Of Patwari And His Clerk

(From Our Correspondent)

HYDERABAD, (Dn.), March, 23.

Five died and six are in precarious condition, says a report received from Bhalki Taluq. It appears that a marriage procession, passing through a street in the village of Halsur, freely used fireworks. As a result eleven received serious burns, of whom five succumbed.

DECOITS COMMIT OUTRAGE

News come of a ghastly murder from Gulbarga of a Patwari and his clerk. The report adds that a few dacoits entered the house of the Patwari in the village of Harkoda in Gulbarga District and demanded from him whatever cash and jewellery he possessed.

On refusal, it is alleged that the dacoits poured kerosene oil on the Patwari and his clerk and lit fire to their clothes. After disposing off the Patwari and his clerk, the dacoits decamped with the booty, worth about Rs. 50,000. It is understood that a few arrests have been effected.

WOMEN DEMAND REPRESENTATION

On Central Assembly When Sarda Act Amendment Bill Comes Up

NEW DELHI, March 23

The nomination of a woman representative to the Assembly, when it takes up Mr. B. Das' Bill to amend the Sarda Act was urged by a deputation of women headed by Rajkumari Amrit Kaur, who waited on Sir Henry Craik, Home Member this evening. The deputation expressed the opinion that the Select Committee had whittled down the provisions of the Bill, but they requested that the Bill should be passed in the current session and that in order that women's point of view might be adequately represented in the House, when the Bill came up on March 31, a woman might be nominated.

The Home Member gave a sympathetic hearing. Sir N. N. Sircar, Law Member, was also present besides Mr. Conran Smith. Mr. Asaf Ali, Raizada Hansraj and Mr. B. Das.

The deputation consisted besides Rajkumari Amrit Kaur, of Mrs. Asaf Ali, Mrs. Hanutsingh, Dr. Nataranjan, Mrs. Sohanlal, Mrs. R. K. Nehru and Mrs. Bhagatlal. They were entertained to tea by the Home Member.—A.P.

TWO MORE POLITICALS RELEASED IN U. P.

LUCKNOW, March 23.

Two more political prisoners, namely, Das Raj and Puttu Singh, were released from the local jail last night under orders from the Government of the United Provinces.

One more political prisoner still remains behind the prison bars and he, too, is expected to be set free shortly.—United Press.

English Team Sails

LONDON, March 23.

Bradman is suffering from sore throat and is under doctor's orders but hopes to be up in about a few days. The Cricketers are now leaving for England aboard "Orontes."—Reuter

DR. ARTHUR MORGAN REMOVED.

WASHINGTON, March 23.

President Roosevelt has removed Dr. Arthur Morgan from office.—Reuter

READ IT FREE

The contributions of Prof Gambers to the science of sex are well-known. Of the three dozen books written by him, his book "Ideal Marriage" (280 pages, 32 illustrations, Rs. 2/4/-) has been acclaimed to be the best. To acquaint you with the author WE LEND OUT THIS BOOK FOR READING FREE OF ANY CHARGE OR OBLIGATION. Do come to our office any day between 10 A.M. and 7 P. M. and take loan of a copy. You are sure to benefit from its study.

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DOORS SHUT AGAINST INDIAN STUDENTS

Land-Ladies In England Say "We Only Take In White Men"

LEEDS (By Mail).

Allegations that local landladies impose a colour bar and force coloured students to "live in Leeds homes where no self-respecting person would think of living," have been made at a meeting of the Indian Students' Association at the University of Leeds.

Mr. A. Qualyon, President of the Association, said that in the majority of cases, coloured students could find accommodation only in houses that could not obtain English students. The accommodation available to foreigners was in the main lacking in comfort.

He suggested that the University ought to secure Student Hostels for all students, regardless of colour.

If coloured students applied for rooms which were to let, he said they were generally told, "The room has been booked," or, "We only take in white men."

There was a general feeling among foreign students that they were received only on sufferance, and they often had to pay more than English students.

"Coloured students," Mr. Qualyon added, "are forced to live in Leeds houses where no self-respecting person would think of living."

The meeting, which was held under the auspices of the International Student Service, recommended that the University should take steps to establish student hostels.

Leeds University attracts many students, chiefly for the purpose of studying the textile industry.—Reuter.

CUSTOMS RECEIPTS

Set-back In Exports To Iran Due To Exchange Difficulties

NEW DELHI: March 23.

At a cost of less than a crore of rupees India has earned during the year 1936-'37 a gross revenue of Rs. 55-1/2 crores in its customs receipts alone—this information is given in the annual review of the Customs Administration in India for that year.

Among the imports, says the review, there was a shrinkage in the supply of base metals to India, consequent on the industrial recovery in European countries, coupled with the heavy increase in rearmament expenditure. The steady progress of the indigenous sugar industry, under the impetus given by the protective tariff, tended to eliminate foreign sugar from the market. Protection again accounts for the decline in imports of cotton and silk fabrics.

Exports to Iran suffered a severe setback during the year owing probably to exchange difficulties experienced by exporters in India and the restrictions imposed by the Government of Iran on external commerce. The trade with Afghanistan and Nepal also declined; in the trade with Kashmir, however, there was a recovery.

Details of some of the remarkable tactics employed by smugglers are given in the review.

TO COMBAT SMUGGLING.

To combat smuggling on the Sind Coast, it has been decided to establish two moving patrols at the outports one at Sokni and the other at Shah Bunder, each with a cutter to patrol the neighbouring creeks continuously. It is proposed also to purchase a modern fast sea-going launch with cabin accommodation for two officers.

A special investigation in August and September 1936 under the orders of the Government of India showed that smuggling into British India across the frontiers of Pondicherry and Karikal had reached very serious dimensions. Arrangements were also set in train for the acquisition of land for the erection of impassable barbed wire barriers on the more open portions of the Pondicherry and Karikal frontiers contiguous to thickly populated areas in British India.—United Press.

Precautionary Measures To Stay

ALLAHABAD, March 23.

The position in Allahabad today was almost normal. Nearly all shops have reopened. The Curfew Order and the order under Sec. 144 expire to-day, but as a precautionary measure the Curfew Order has been extended to seven days more from 9 p.m. to 5 a. m. and Sec. 144 has been extended for another fifteen days. —A. P.

Huge Loss To Both Communities

MADRAS, March 23.

"Total loss to the Muslim community would seem to range from 3 to 4 lakhs and to the Hindu community between 10 to 15 thousands of rupees" observed Mr. Basheer Ahmed Sayeed, Member Madras Assembly, who has returned from a visit to Ambur which was the scene of Hindu-Muslim disturbances during Moharrum.

Mr. Basheer Ahmed Sayeed was, however, gratified to note that the situation had been restored to normal.—A. P.

PIANOFORTE RECITAL

Miss Olga Athaide's Impressive Performance

The Pianoforte Recital by Miss Olga Athaide at the C. J. Hall last evening made a good impression—her style is restrained and classical, and probably most suited to her at this stage of her career. Her performance yesterday was a correct rendering of great pieces rather than a personal interpretation of the same.

Her selection of Bach as the opening item was characteristic of her preferences. In an epoch where the new sonata form overlapped with the older forms, Bach favoured the older Preludes and Fugues as most suitably to his scheme of modulation and harmonisation; the Organ Fugue, which followed the "Prelude and Fugue in G," if it lacked expression in detail, appealed by its volume and sound, to something beyond mere sensation. Beethoven's "Waldstein Sonata" called for the utmost skill in execution and Miss Athaide clearly rose to the occasion or rather the item, her interpretation leaving nothing to be desired. The Chopin item that followed seemed lighter in contrast and gained popular approbation.

The second half of the programme started off with a rather ambitious selection of Schumann's —delightful short studies exquisitely rendered, full of colourful expression. Chabrier's concluding item brought a really good recital to a close. We are glad to be able to commend such local talent, and hope that with the encouragement she received on the occasion Miss Athaide will repeat her performance in the future.

BRITISH PROFESSOR STUDIES LABOUR CONDITIONS IN INDIA

AHMEDABAD, March 22.

Prof. J. Henry Richardson, who occupies the chair of industrial relations in the Leeds University and who was a member of the staff of the International Labour Organisation of the League of Nations at Geneva for 9 years arrived here to-day and left for Bombay to-night. He is on his way to Australia and New Zealand where he is going to study the methods of conciliation adopted there. He is anxious to study the conditions in India and came down to Ahmedabad after visiting Bombay, New Delhi and Agra.

He visited the Arvind and the Calico Mills in Ahmedabad and met their Agents, Mr. Kasturbhai Lalbhai and Mr. Ambalal Sarabhai. He also visited the offices of the Textile Labour Association and the Millowners' Association and met their secretaries with a view to study the system of arbitration evolved in Ahmedabad by the joint efforts of both the bodies. He also met the representatives of the Labour Association informally and discussed with them how industrial disputes were settled in Europe and America. He was impressed by the up-to-date equipment of the two mills he visited and the high success which has attended the efforts to settle industrial disputes in Ahmedabad.—A.P.

Congress Success In Jubbulpore Civic Elections

JUBBULPORE, March 22.

Five out of the 15 candidates nominated by the Jubbulpore District Congress Committee for the Sihora Local Board elections were returned unopposed. For the remaining ten seats there appears to be a keen contest between rival Congress groups.—A.P.

Desai X-Rays Co-operative Movement

(Continued from Page 1)

tion was due to their having been helped too much in the past. He was sorry that it was not possible to consider the request made by the mover.

The cut motion was lost.

ENCOURAGEMENT PROMISED

Mr. P. J. Rohan moved a token cut to raise the question of grants-in-aid to encourage rope making industry carried on by the Mang community. The speaker urged that Government should give encouragement to this community in their work.

The Hon. Mr. Morarji Desai replying stated that Government did recognise the necessity of encouraging all such industries. He was himself not concerned with Industries, because he was not in charge of the department, what he was concerned with, was in so far as the question referred to co-operation. He assured the member concerned that his department would give consideration which the matter deserved. Success of Co-operative Societies for such purposes depended on the ability of the people themselves in managing the Co-operative Societies. Experience had shown that societies were not managed properly in such cases. Many Co-operative Societies had been started for the benefit of Harijans, and very recently, a society was started in a Taluka place for the benefit of basket makers. He felt sure that the Registrar of Co-operative Societies would give all the help necessary for the starting of such a society for the benefit of the Mang community.

The cut motion was withdrawn.

CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT

Mr. D. W. Raut, moved a cut motion to discuss the general policy of Co-operative movement. He said that since the movement was started in 1917, it had steadily progressed till 1930, when due to depression, it suddenly got a setback, from which it had not recovered. He suggested that Government should enquire into the question and remove the causes which handicapped further progress. He also suggested that progress should be steady in all wings of movement, unlike the present steady progress only on the Co-operative credit side.

NEED FOR BOLD POLICY

Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta supporting the cut motion said that they wished to go into the entire policy of Government in regard to Co-operation. After 35 years of existence, the Co-operative movement had failed both on the credit side and the non-credit side, observed the member. The fundamental reasons for this failure lay partly with the people themselves. In initiating the movement those responsible for it failed to note that the people were extremely poor and extremely ignorant. The first and foremost duty of the Government was to remove the poverty and illiteracy of the people.

The first essential of the Co-operative movement was thrift, but what thrift could there be in the case of people, who were poor and ignorant? So the movement had come to a dead-stop. The figures only showed this to be true. He did not blame any one for this state of affairs. This Government was in no way responsible for it. What he wanted was that the Cabinet should go forward with a bold policy, and that meant, they should bring about a revolutionary change in the movement.

DO AWAY WITH BOSSES.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta then launched a virulent attack against those institutions, which were dominated by superior bosses, and where democracy was destroyed by a hierarchy of officers who made it impossible for the real representatives of a large number of employees to come in. If any employee dared to stand for election against the wishes of the boss, he was under the fear of getting a sack. He mentioned the instance of a society dominated by the President of that Society, who was the Agent of the Railway. The Directorate was packed with all superior officers who did not represent the interests of the large number of employees. If any representative of these employees was to be elected, he should become the pet of the President, or he was under the fear of being sacked, if he went against the boss. He requested Government to remove those bodies which had no democratic constitution.

As regards co-operative marketing, these schemes were good in themselves and were to some extent right. But when one-third of the total area in the province was far away from good roads, he could not see how marketing facilities would help the villagers, without involving them in extra expenditure.

FREE PEASANT AND LABOURER.

He suggested that a start should be made by taking the entire liability of the peasant on the shoulders of the Government and rehabilitate him, freeing him from all debt and making him an independent man again.

The indebtedness of the industrial labourer was as heavy as the agriculturist's. His indebtedness amounted to nearly 70 per cent. The rate of interest paid by the industrial labourer would have killed a commercial organisation. He wanted to know what facilities Government extended to their own employees in the matter of co-operative credit. High officers could get loans for purchasing cars or building houses at a rate of 3 per cent., while the poorer employees got loans only at 6 per cent. or 7 per cent. He wanted to know why the poorer employees should pay this interest, while Government were paying an interest of only one per cent. on the Treasury Bills.

Sir Ali Mahomed Khan Dehlavi supporting the motion said that Government should not wait until the poverty and ignorance of the people were removed. The progress of the Co-operative movement too must go on simultaneously. The movement in Bombay compared favourably with that of other provinces.

Referring to the Punjab, he said that officers there were not frequently transferred as had happened here. They became experts and had produced valuable books on the subject. He thought this was one reason why the movement had not progressed so well as it had done in the Punjab.

Continuing, the Leader of the Opposition stated that he was not prepared to contradict Mr. Mehta, when he said that the credit side of the movement had failed. But the same could not be said of Gujarat. He suggested that the Minister in charge should find out methods by which he could master the whole question and direct it through proper channels. The Minister's Department was linked up with other departments, and he should persuade his colleagues to give the necessary fillip so that the movement could forge ahead.

CHITALE'S APPEAL.

Rao Bahadur G. K. Chitale said that if the Minister in charge gave his energy, power and labour for one thing to the exclusion of others, namely, the development of co-operation in the presidency and bring to the position expected by all the members, then he would have done everlasting good to the people of the Presidency. If necessary, he was in favour of completely officialising the movement, so that it might be placd on proper basis and allowed to grow. The movement had failed for various reasons.

Referring to the Minister in-Charge, Rao Bahadur Chitale said that he knew him to be a man of few words. He hoped that within the coming six months, the Minister would so reorganise the whole movement that it would become the pride of the province and an example for other provinces to follow.

Mr. Hariprasad Mehta referring to the criticism of Mr. Jamnadas Mehta said that the bad roads in the Presidency should not prevent marketing facilities being provided. The bad roads had not prevented the middlemen being active Big middlemen from cities bought up all the produce and took them away in lorries, and bad roads did not come in their way.

Mr. S. H. Jabhvala said that the idea of co-operation had been started by the bureaucratic Government, and it was interesting to note that the present Government were taking it up. After a perusal of the Report, he felt it made a mournful reading. Co-operation, though beneficial in intention, had failed in its purpose. He suggested that Government should so direct the movement that those engaged in agriculture and industry had a direct interest in the development of the movement.

Revenue Minister's Reply

The Hon. Mr. Morarji R. Desai, Revenue Minister, replying to the debate said the co-operative movement was rather doing badly not only in this province but all over the country. People seemed to feel doubtful about its use and efficacy. As long as they failed to grasp the fundamental causes underlying this failure, they would not be able to improve the movement.

He did not agree with Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, that the movement could not thrive in this country on account of appalling poverty. On the other hand, he felt that if the co-operative movement was put on a proper basis, it would become a most powerful weapon for eradicating poverty and illiteracy from among the people.

He had been studying the movement, the Minister continued, for the last 18 years. He thought that the chief cause for the present state into which the movement had fallen was the lack of a spirit of co-operation among the people, and their lack of a spirit of service and sacrifice, which were necessary for the organisation and management of the movement.

Situated as the country was, the people seemed to have lost the spirit of co-operation which was essential for the success of the movement to a large extent. It was because due care was not taken in selecting those persons who organised and worked the movement, that the movement had come to the present condition.

The people who started the movement in this country did not appear to have studied the working of the movement in foreign countries, where it was worked to success. Nor did they seem to realise the actual conditions in this country, where they wanted to introduce the movement. He did not want to criticise them. In fact, he would concede that they had done some good by making a beginning. It could not be said that the movement was a total failure. There were instances where it worked well, and there were institutions even now which were functioning quite successfully.

The Minister mentioned an instance which took place about 14 years ago. He was called to preside over a conference of Co-operators, and he found there a good band and good refreshments. When he asked them wherefrom they got money to spend on these things, they told him that it was from the movement. If that was the spirit in which the movement was worked, how could it succeed? After that, those people, who arranged the function, would not come near him. Evidently, they did not like to be criticised; and perhaps they wanted that one should say 'yes' to whatever they proposed.

VESTED INTERESTS

The movement existed, the Minister continued, for a large number of undesirable persons who seemed to have a hand in the organisation and management of the movement. He did not want to cast any aspersions on any one, but only wished to point out the enormity of the task before them. A large number of persons with selfish motives got into it and built up vested interests, and therefore it had been difficult for him to move quickly in the matter.

WITHOUT FEAR OR FAVOUR

He would not mind offending any one, if he wished to tell the truth about the movement. But to build up a good movement, he wished to be very patient, and would see that he did not offend any one who would be helpful in building up that movement. In one matter he had taken a decision and offended a few persons. But he took these steps, because he thought it was in the interest of the institute itself. He only hoped that the institute would take those orders in the spirit they were made, and would co-operate with Government by adopting them.

"FRAUD AND HUMBUG"

Another reason for the failure of the movement was that Societies were started for showing that so many societies were started. Co-operative Societies should be institutions for encouraging thrift, but members of only the poorer classes were brought in, instead of the members of the better classes who alone could provide money to these societies. Care was taken only to see that the number of the societies increased, irrespective of other considerations. The persons who did it, had not realised what they were doing. He did not doubt their honesty. But they were ignorant, and did not realise the harm they were doing.

The result was that in these societies, there were many borrowing members, who were taking credits. The societies were therefore compelled to borrow at a high rate of interest. On account of a large body of undesirable persons getting into the movement, loans were given to persons to whom they should not have given. Instead of the co-operative movement being utilised for obtaining loans for productive purposes so as to help and improve the position of the villagers and agriculturists, they were utilised by some to fill their own pockets.

Continuing the Minister observed that Bombay compared favourably with other provinces in this country, but that was little satisfaction. They had to find a remedy for the frozen debts, for putting the Societies in a good condition and for helping the people, so that their economic condition would improve. It had been suggested by members that the Minister should give all his time to this movement. He did not know if by so devoting his time, any good would follow. He was, short of becoming the Registrar, devoting as much time as was necessary for putting it on the proper basis. It was only on that account, that Government took all the measures, so that the movement could progress better.

IN DEFENCE OF COMMITTEE

He appointed a Committee to suggest measures for the re-organisation of the movement. He was criticised for appointing this Committee, on the ground that many experts were available to go into the question. He would only say that it was because particularly on account of such a spirit, that the movement had come to such a plight. If all the co-operators realised the spirit in which he had appointed his Committee, they would not have criticised him. He had placed the matter before an impartial man, who had kept an unprejudiced mind on the whole movement, of which he had had considerable experience. The main purpose in appointing this small Committee was that the work would be done very quickly. He did not wish to have a report with several minutes of dissent and which would take perhaps six or seven months for drafting. And after all, these reports served a limited purpose. The facts and figures were before the Committee, and there was no need for them to collect or gather evidence. Of course, suggestions would be welcome at any time, and he would certainly consider them. After all, he had to be convinced of the soundness of these suggestions, if he were to carry them out, and it was for that purpose that he was there.

As regards the marketing societies, he did not agree with Mr. Jamnadas Mehta. The Marketing Societies would certainly go a long way in saving the agriculturist from exploitation by the middle-men. They could not ask the middle-men to be good to the agriculturists. For the middlemen did not intend harm to any one, but they were only anxious to make as much money as they could.

NEED FOR SOCIAL WORKERS

The success of the movement depended on good social workers, continued the Minister. He did not want to commit the mistakes committed in the past. He would not start one society, unless he felt sure that there were proper workers forthcoming to work it in the right spirit.

As regards the complaint against certain societies made by Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, the Minister said, that he would certainly look into the matter, and would not hesitate to take away any advantages enjoyed by these societies, if he found that they were not functioning in the right spirit. These advantages were given to encourage real co-operative movement, and not any other movement which masqueraded under the name of co-operative movement.

A member interjected: "Let us see what the Non-co-operators would do!"

NON-CO-OPERATORS ARE BEST CO-OPERATORS

The Hon. Mr. Morarji Desai retorted that their non-co-operation was one of love, and not of hate. They non-co-operated if they felt that a certain thing was wrong. He had no doubt that the non-co-operators would be the best co-operators, because of the spirit of love and service, which non-violent non-co-operation had taught them under Mahatma Gandhi. He knew that there was a paucity of workers of this type, on account of the past relations between the non-co-operators and the past Government. The spirit of antagonism was still there, but both sides were trying to get over it as best they could.

OFFICIALISATION WILL NOT DO

As regards officialising the Co-operative movement, the Minister observed that if it became necessary to officialise the movement, he would not hesitate to do so. But co-operation would not thrive by officialisation. The whole control of the movement should be in the hands of the non-officials. But unless the undesirable elements were got rid of, it would not be possible to non-officialise the movement. He wished to see the whole movement became automatically non-officialised. Lest there should be any misgiving in the matter, he wished to make it clear, that Government would not make any attempt to officialise the movement, but would make every attempt to non-officialise it, as far as possible. At the same time, they would keep official control as long as necessary. The Minister gave instances, how as soon as he came into office, he passed orders in the case of certain societies which he thought could be entrusted to non-official members.

There could be no change in the matter of valuation of land which came under the Land Mortgage Banks, for that would work to the detriment of these Banks.

He agreed with the Leader of the Opposition that the men in charge of the movement should be imbued with the missionary zeal. He observed that the present Registrar was experienced, and would remember that the men to whom the movement be entrusted should have special aptitude for it and should have that spirit of service which the movement called forth.

ADVICE TO INDUSTRIAL WORKERS

He would not say much about the indebtedness of the industrial workers, except that they should be taught to live within their means. The better classes should set an example to them, that instead of spending much, they should live within their means. Thereby he did not suggest that their standard of life left nothing to be desired, but he would say that so long as they were not in a position to give the industrial worker, more money, they should advise him to spend less.

The cut motion was withdrawn and the demand was carried.

The Revenue Minister then made a demand for Rs. 22,66,000 under forests. Mr. D. G. Jadhav moved a token cut to discuss the desirability of special grants of the forest waste lands to the scheduled caste people for cultivation.

The House then adjourned till 1 p. m. on Thursday.

MADRAS TO TAX AGRICULTURAL INCOME?

Dr. Rajan Refutes Charge Of Partiality To Europeans

MADRAS, March 23.

A proposal for the introduction of a Bill for taxing agricultural income was at present under the consideration of the Government. This was announced by the Parliamentary Secretary to the Revenue Minister this afternoon.

FINES ON MOPLAS

A series of interpellations were addressed to the Premier regarding the imposition of fines on Moplas (Malabar Muslims) in connection with the 1921 "Rebellion", to which the Premier stated: "The Government under Assembly Rule 34 decline to answer these queetions regarding the "Rebellion" of 1921 in public interest as the answers will tend to revive ill-feeling".

NO DISCRIMINATION

"We are here a responsible Government and it is our duty to be just and fair to all. We assure everyone that in our dealings we will be just and fair and nothing but justice and fairness will prevail", declared Dr. Rajan, Minister of Public Health, referring to remarks by a member that he was particularly partial to the European Group, while replying to the debate on the Medical Demands.

The member in question had complained that an Indian had not been appointed as permanent Principal of the Medical College.

LIMITATIONS OF AUTONOMY

Dr. Rajan explaining said that in making the appointment they had not been influenced by racial or communal considerations. Adverting to the remark that Europeans alone with I.M.S. qualifications were appointed as Surgeons-General, Dr. Rajan reminded the House of the limitations of Provincial Autonomy, under which they were working.—A. P.

STRIKERS RESUME WORK

AHMEDABAD, March 23.

The operatives of the Asarwa Mills who went on strike yesterday subsequently resumed work.

The operatives of the Commercial Mill who had also struck work have agreed to resume work tomorrow in response to the request of the Labour Association to do so.—A. P.

COUNCIL OF STATE PASSES TWO BILLS

NEW DELHI, March 23.

The Council of State passed two official bills namely the Tea Control and the Workmen's Compensation Act Amendment Bill as passed by the Assembly's.—A. P.

World of Wireless

Indian Radio Programmes Appreciated Abroad!

Why Should We Not Tell The World Something About Ourselves

"Surely it is high time we utilised our broadcasting facilities and told the world something about ourselves," said Mr. Petre Noble in a broadcast from Delhi.

Mr. Noble, who broadcasts periodically on international affairs, drew attention to India's position in international broadcasting and dealt with rearmament in the United States in a talk on current affairs in the Americas.

Referring to broadcasts by various European countries in different languages, he said.

"Why do we not do something in this line ourselves? Is it because we cannot afford it, or is it because we are so modest? As regards the first question, money spent on insurance is seldom wasted. As regards the second, I feel we are much too modest. We are told every day in the press and over the air, the remarkable things that other countries are doing. But we sit down and say nothing. Perhaps we are ashamed—that is the obvious inference.

"But we have no cause to be ashamed either of our culture, our principles, our financial position or our capacity to deal with aggressors. All the world is telling us what marvellous people they are. Surely it is high time we utilized our broadcasting facilities and told the world something about ourselves, and this is a question on which public opinion in India is already beginning to express itself.

INDIAN PROGRAMMES APPRECIATED.

"Already friends of mine in America, in the Western Provinces of China, in Afghanistan and Iran have told me how much Indian programmes are appreciated in those countries but, and a big but, they would go better in the language of the country."

Speaking of the United States, Mr. Noble pointed out,—

"The United States is embarking on a large naval rearmament programme and, in addition, setting her mercantile marine on its legs again.

"That she should be particularly interested in naval strength is not unnatural when one looks at her enormous seaboard and her necessity for protecting her interests in both the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans.

"The United States is fully alive to the dangers of international lawlessness and to the necessity for armed strength, not to be used for aggression, but to ensure proper respect for her legitimate rights and interests, the surrender of which world constitute the abandonment of the fundamental principles of justice, morality and peace among the nations.

"It may be many years before the United States abandons the policy of isolation regarding external affairs and thereby begins to make her full weight felt for world peace. But in the meantime her rearmament programme conveys both a warning and a lesson. It is a warning to those who embark on, what Mr. Cordell Hull calls, "international lawlessness." It is a lesson to us, and others, on the necessity for preparedness, so that we may be able to employ more than empty words in our endeavours to maintain justice, international morality and world peace."

World's Champion Listener

The first person outside the American Continent to win the trophy awarded by "Short Wave and Television" of New York, for the biggest list of SW stations logged during the month, was, in January presented to Mr. F. Lanaway, of Edmonton. On a two-valve set built by himself he logged 152 foreign short-wave transmissions during August, 1936. He has been given a post, for he was unemployed, by Peto-Scott, who are to market a receiver designed on the circuit of his "world-beater".

EARTH'S MAGNETIC FIELD

In order to serve the Far East, the signals from the existing international broadcasting stations in the eastern part of the United States, following a great circle path, must pass directly over the north polar regions. The magnetic field of the earth and the daylight-darkness distribution over this path are subject to extreme variations, and their effect on radio signals is believed to be the cause of failure of radio transmissions to the Orient, and has prevented a reliable broadcast service from the United States.

The great circle path, however, from the proposed station in Belmont does not cross polar regions, but is a more east-west path, and therefore should not be subject to the extreme variations as is the case with transmissions from Schenectady, New York. This indicates that it should be possible to render a satisfactory and reliable broadcast service to the Far East from Belmont throughout the greater part of the year.

The 9,530-kilocycle frequency will be used when the path between the transmitter and listening points is entirely dark, while that of 15,330 kc/s is stated to be most useful when the path is part light and part dark.

NEW SERIES OF TALKS FROM B. B. C.

'Waltzing Matilda'—'Escape'—'My Best News Story'

A series of six weekly talks under the title of 'Waltzing Matilda'—a famous Australian 'song of the open road'—is a feature of the programme of talks for the April—June quarter. The speaker will be Dr. Thomas Wood, whose travels have taken him over most of the globe, and listeners to his talks will hear him describing his journeying—especially those in Australia, Canada and Ceylon.

Dr. Wood—he is a Doctor of Music of Oxford—has been a sailor, director of music at an English public school, and lecturer and precentor at an Oxford College. A prolific writer, he is the author of "Cobbers", an outspoken book on Australia that had a big success in the Commonwealth. A vivid idea of his varied interests is given by his description of his recreations: 'travel, photography, ships, books, growing trees, and making and keeping friends'.

First-hand descriptions of escapes from prisoner-of-war camps, and accounts by English and oversea journalists of their best news stories, are other series of talks to be given during the next three months. In addition, listeners to Transmissions 1 and 5 will hear Professor Gilbert Murray discussing modern topics on which the study of the influence of Ancient Greece throws light. Professor Murray—one of the Empire's most distinguished scholars—was Regius Professor of Greek at Oxford University from 1908 to 1936, and is, of course, of Australian birth.

The series 'Green Fields and Pavements' will be resumed, the speaker being the well-known novelist-farmer, Henry Williamson, and the plans for the quarter also provide for a series of six talks on scientific subjects.

'Empire Exchange', 'World Affairs', 'Food for Thought', 'For the Colonial Service', 'Topical Talks for Seamen', 'Matters of Moment', 'Cards on the Table', (alternating, for Canadian listeners, with 'Topics of the Day'), 'London Log', 'America Speaks', and 'Over the Farm Gate', (which will be broadcast at monthly intervals, instead of fortnightly), are existing series which will continue on the same lines as before.

OUR READERS' VIEWS

Indian Stock Exchange

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I write to draw the attention of your readers to the daily price-lists issued by the newly-formed Indian Stock Exchange. From the perusal of their daily list wherein they give the quotations of all the securities and shares, it is evident that they seem to follow the practice adopted by the Old Share Bazaar of mentioning whether the transactions in those scrips were effected on that very day. To anyone who peruses the list, it gives the impression that in the New Stock Exchange business was done in all the scrips that are mentioned in the list. In the daily lists published by the Old Stock Exchange, on the other hand, wherever no business has been done in any scrip on a particular day, the price is given in accordance with the quotation that obtained on the last day on which business in that scrip was done, and the date also mentioned in parenthesis.

Let me also point out that while some of the officials of the New Stock Exchange claim that large business is being done in their bazaar, the actual state of affairs can be gauged from the perusal of the figures officially published by them of the delivery slips issued from time to time. Thus, since the 16th of February, 1938, the following are the cuttings of the various delivery slips issued by them from time to time:—

DELIVERY SLIPS ISSUED.

Date	
15th February '38:—	
Bombay Dyeings	155
Tata Oils	350
Scindias	110
Tata Ordinaries	35
1st March '38:—	
Tata Ordinary	60
Reserve Bank	70
Simplex	10
Century	15
Scindia	1240
Indian Iron	1100
7th March '38:—	
Scindia	100
Associated Cements	60
Bank of India	20
Century	3
Bombay Dyeing	5
Tata Ordinary	100
Indian Iron	500
Tramway	15
14th March '38:—	
Indian Iron	600
Tata Ordinary	755
Tata Deferred	25
Simplex	10
Delhi Cloth & Central Mills	30
Associated Cement	15
Scindia	100
Central India	5

These slips speak for themselves. It is scarcely necessary to say that as compared to the cash transactions done daily in the Old Stock Exchange, the business done in the New Stock Exchange is insignificant and negligible. As a matter of fact, it would be no exaggeration to assert that considering the rate of business as it is at present done on the New Stock Exchange, it would amount to more than one month's business of the New Stock Exchange against a day's business of the Old One.—Yours, etc.,

J. N. JHAVERI.

Bar At Bandra Station

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In Bandra there are at present two 'On' (open till 11 p.m.) and three 'off' Foreign Liquor Shops, two country liquor shops each fetching abnormal licence fee of about Rs. 2,000, a few 'Ganja' shops and a very large number of toddy shops But as if these are not quite enough the Refreshment Room on the Bandra Railway Station is also granted licence to sell foreign liquor on the premises!

Bandra is a local Suburban Station where the Mail and thorough trains generally do not halt and as such it passes our understanding as to why liquor is permitted to be sold on the station premises?

As a matter of fact the rates of the liquor sold in the R. Room being practically the same as those prevailing in the local bars it is largely patronised by local passengers, Taxi drivers and Victoria-wallas which naturally causes great inconvenience and annoyance to the travelling public.

I, therefore, request the Excise authorities to renew the licence of the Railway Station Bar as there is no necessity whatsoever for such a bar on the Railway Station.—Yours, etc.,

R. D. BALIWALA.
Suburban Abkari Vigilance Committee.

J. J. Hospital

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—I have had experience of many hospitals in India. I came to Bombay a stranger and was admitted to the J. J. Hospital where I was treated with a consideration and sense of responsibility. I did not experience anywhere. I am particularly grateful to Drs. Tirodkar and Rao for the attention they gave to me. I am also grateful to the Premier, Mr. Kher, and Mr. Nurie who, in reply to my letter wrote about me to the authorities of the J. J. Hospital—Yours, etc.,

SULTAN AHMED KHAN RAMPURI

Doctors And Reciprocity

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I beg to draw your kind attention to the following:

As you are well aware of the reciprocity that exists between Governments of British India and Portuguese India (Goa), in relation to the medical practice, I have to commend your notice to the decree lately enacted and published in the "Government Gazette" of this country, barring in future all medical practitioners, qualified in British India to practise here.

It is high time that the Governments concerned, in consultation with the authorities, of the Universities, take due action. With acknowledgment of thanks in anticipation.—Yours, etc.,

BASIL COTA.

Goa, March 19.

Advocates' Examination

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—The Advocates' Examination (Apellate Side) was held in the last week of the month. Question paper No. 4 (Company Law, Insolvency Act, etc.) that was set in that examination contained questions every one of which can be answered by none but an expert in the art (!) of cramming: there is not a single question therein either on case-law or one requiring any use of intelligence at all. Is there any sense in setting an examination paper every question whereof requires nothing but mere cramming for their solution? Or is the object of the Bar Council in setting up such extraordinary (!) question papers to show to the would-be Advocates that to be good lawyers they need have no intelligence but an extra-ordinary(!) power of cramming? What else can be the explanation of setting the whole paper consisting of questions requiring nothing but cramming?

Whenever any question regarding the extraordinarily strict results of the Advocate examination (A.S.) is discussed they are attempted to be justified on the ground that most of those who appear at this examination being mere matriculates cannot come upto the high standard of legal knowledge required to pass on examination which is practically on a par with the LL.B. Examination which is open only to graduates. But the question paper referred to above gives one to understand that the test prescribed by the Bar Council for passing the Advocate's Examination is that of cramming and not that of intelligence.

Under the above circumstances, I appeal to the Bombay Bar Council to see that no paper requiring nothing but cramming is set up in future, and to show a little leniency to those who might not have done well in the fourth paper (Part II), provided, of course, that they have done well in other papers.—Yours, etc.,

"EQUITY."

Bombay March 9.

EDUCATION GRANT TO SCHEDULED CLASSES

Out of the sum of Rs. 40,000 set apart in the current year for the encouragement of education among the Scheduled Classes, Rs. 3,000 were allotted for helping Scheduled Class institutions in partially excluded areas. On a recommendation of the Backward Class Board Government have ordered that the amount should be distributed among the following institutions working for the uplift of the aboriginal tribes in partially excluded areas.

Bhil Seva Mandal, Dohad Rs. 1,500.

Dhang Seva Mandal, Baglan taluka, District Nasik Rs. 750.

Niyamak Hindu Dharma Pracharak Sangh, Dhulia Rs. 750.

THE INVESTMENT CORPORATION OF INDIA LIMITED

And its Objects

THIS is to announce that the Investment Corporation of India, Limited, which was registered in March, 1937, has amongst its objects the floatation of new Companies and the sponsoring of new Industries. The Investment Corporation has a subscribed capital of Rs. 93,20,000, and is specifically an Indian concern working for the industrial development of India.

The Company is also prepared to underwrite or take participation in the underwriting of fresh issues of capital or issues in respect of conversion schemes.

Any enquiries on these matters may be addressed either personally or by letter to the Manager.

The Investment Corporation of India Limited

Bombay House, Bruce Street, Fort

BOMBAY

KARNATAK UNIFICATION

Kanara People's Association's Resolutions

Hon. Secretary Kanara People's Association, Bombay, writes:—

The following resolution was unanimously adopted at a meeting of the Kanara People's Association, Bombay, held on Tuesday in the Kanara Brotherhood Hall, Mr. S. V. Palekar, Advocate, presided. Among those present were: Messrs. S. N. Keshwain, M.L.A., G. P. Murdeshwar, R. S. Padubidri, S. G. Warty, B. M. Basrur, Dinkar Desai and P. V. Kamat:—

This meeting of the Executive Committee of the Kanara People's Association, Bombay, is of the opinion that the distribution of British Karnataka territory into three administrative units, namely, Bombay, Madras and Coorg has acted adversely to the economic and cultural interests of the Kannadigas and that the Association is convinced that the all-sided progress and the full development of Karnataka can only be better realized by bringing the distributed Kannada areas under one administration. This unification of British Karnataka can be achieved in two ways, namely,

(1) by formation of a separative administrative province of Karnataka or

(2) by transferring certain British Karnataka territories in such a way as to bring all the Kannada speaking area under an already existing province

"Further taking into consideration a more practical view of the whole situation and the various unfavourable circumstances under which we are placed at present, the Association is strongly of the opinion that the second alternative is at present far more feasible and therefore requests the Governments of Bombay, Madras and Coorg to recommend to the Parliament through the Government of India that the Kannada districts of South Kanara and Bellary in the Madras Presidency and the small province of Coorg be immediately transferred to the Presidency of Bombay and thus bring about the much desired unification of British Karnataka.

"Further, this Association urges on the representatives of Karnataka districts in Bombay, Madras and Coorg Legislatures to take necessary steps in furtherance of the unification of Karnataka on the lines suggested above and also calls upon the people of Karnataka in general and of Kanara in particular to carry on a ceaseless agitation by all constitutional means demanding unification."

MISS MARTHA ROOT HONOURED

Function At Baha'i Spiritual Assembly Of Bombay

Miss Martha Root, International Baha'i worker and Esperantist now in Bombay was honoured at a tea party by the Spiritual Assembly of the Baha'is of Bombay at the Baha'i Hall on Wednesday evening.

The Mayor of Bombay was present at the function.

Shirin Fozdar, a Baha'i from Ajmer, was also present at the reception. She is the Vice-President of the "Spiritual Assembly" and a Secretary of the All-Faiths League.

Miss Root traced the history of the Baha'i Movement in general and pointed out how the world was shaping out according to the prophecies of Baha'i ullah towards universality.

The Mayor said that there was a time towards the close of the last century, when Bombay began to drift to "Atheism" but Theosophy came to the rescue and every religion found within itself seeds of universalism.

In such an atmosphere, Bahai'ism could not thrive much in Bombay but he was glad to find it growing.

Mrs. Fozdar who accompanied the distinguished guest in her South Indian tour pointed out that the "Great Saviour" according to several religions was to raise in the land of Persia but he could not possibly take any individual garb. According to Baha'ullah, the world was heading to a crisis, and it would be only saved by the "Saviour" who would establish a universal world regime.

Representatives of Prarthana Samaj, Arya Samaj and other kindred faiths were present at the function.

Miss Root will attend the All-Faiths Conference to be held in Indore on April 18 as a Baha'i speaker.

Jaipur Rajya Praja Mandal

(From A Correspondent)

JAIPUR CITY, (By Mail).

The 8th and 9th May, 1938 are the dates fixed for the open session of the Jaipur Rajya Praja Mandal at an important General Committee meeting under the presidency of Pandit Chiranjivalal Mishra. A provisional committee was appointed to enlist members of the Reception Committee and to do all that is needful until the formation of a regular Reception Committee. The Working Committee of the Mandal has been asked to prepare draft resolutions to be submitted to the Subjects Committee. Detailed plans for the Exhibition are under preparation.

SPA SLIMMING CURE AT HOME!

However well cut your clothes are they cannot conceal ugly bulges, thick ankles or a double chin. If a spoilt appearance was the only evil of excess fat it would be bad enough, but the health suffers too. Breathlessness, poor digestion, an overworked heart are just a few of the commoner troubles; they all indicate that the liver is sluggish and the system clogged up with waste matter and fatty acids.

Once, the only thorough and safe remedy could be found at a Spa where the Mineral Waters contain counteracting salts. "To take the cure" was expensive. But to-day you can gain the same benefits in your own home.

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Central Assembly

Railways Not National Institutions

MOTOR VEHICLES BILL UNDER FIRE

Govt. Want Monopoly Of Everything, Says Sri Prakash

NEW DELHI, March 23.

Mr. Bajoria continued his unfinished speech in the Assembly to-day, the third day of the debate on the motion for reference of the Motor Vehicles Bill to a Select Committee. Mr. Bajoria described the grievances of passengers who were often ill-treated and bullied by conductors and drivers. Referring to the need for stricter examination of applicants before licences were issued, he declared "Those who drink wines and cocktails should not be given licences (laughter). I think if we stop licences to drunken drivers, it will help the cause of prohibition." But licences should not be refused for political reasons.

UNHOLY ALLIANCE

Mr. Sri Prakasa kept the House interested and amused for nearly an hour by a series of quips and humorous sallies with which he interlarded his plea that the Bill should deal more directly with fundamentals of the situation. One of these fundamentals, he said, was the "unholy alliance between the policeman and the motor man" and he urged that "efforts should be made to break the alliance by measures stronger than the Sarda Act" (laughter). A couple of provisions in the Bill to make clear that those in authority who misused power would be as severely punished as the reckless driver would have a salutary effect and would go a great way to dispel the impression that in this country the non-official was punished both for his own faults and for the faults of the official. Referring to co-ordination he said Railways themselves failed to co-ordinate their services with the result that the motor bus had the advantage. He suggested that officials themselves by patronising Railway instead of motor car could popularise Railway travel among people who imitated those in authority. He made an interesting suggestion about speed control. He said "Speed Governors" were as unnecessary as "Provincial Governors", (laughter). If the rule was made that no cars should be fitted with a speed higher than the limit prescribed in the Bill. Then there was no chance of anyone exceeding the limit. In Government's anxiety to preserve the monopoly of the Railways, Mr. Sri Prakash saw the same old spirit of the East India Company who started with a monopoly in pepper. "They came to trade in pepper and remained to rule and we tried to drive them away with salt but failed." (loud laughted). But they now wanted a monopoly of everything.

ENCOURAGE MOTOR INDUSTRY

Mr. Lalchand Navalrai referred to the genuine suspicion in the minds of owners of motor cars and lorries that the Bill was intended to benefit the Railways. It was the Government's duty to encourage the motor industry, but the restrictions sought to be imposed would kill it. He felt that regulations of other motor traffic should have been left in Provincial Government's hands. World conditions and not so much motor competition, were responsible for the depletion of Railway income. Third party insurance was premature, considering the present stage of the industry.

GHAZNAVI SUPPORTS RAILWAYS

Sir Abdul Halim Ghaznavi, amid many interruptions, pleaded that Railways which were a national asset should be preserved. The loss on Railway meant loss to the public but he did not say Railways should earn at the expense of motor transport industry. He, however, wanted to impress on the House that if it were not for the Railways the motor transport rates would be much higher than now. Do away with the Railways and then immediately the motor transport industry would put up its rates. He cited figures which, he said, proved that motor transport could not compete with Railways unless it infringed every rule of safe travel by overloading. On the rates at present charged by motor transport it would not be able economically to limit its load to the maximum permissible by law. The Bill was intended to regularise competition, but there was suspicion in the minds of the public that it would throttle the motor transport. He hoped that the communications Member would dispel these suspicions.

"DAUGHTER INDUSTRY."

Mr. K. S. Gupta challenged the statement that the railways were a national concern; it was national only to the foreigner. The Bill, he declared, failed to give protection to the pedestrian or the passenger but only imposed stringent restrictions on motor vehicles. Railways, he said, were like "a step-mother who gave a stone to the daughter industry which cried for bread." For instance, in Andhra the freight rate between Vizianagaram and Bimlipatam was two annas per ton by bullock cart and two and a half annas by rail. Naturally the bullock cart carried the bulk of the traffic until railways stepped in and reduced their rates to two annas and even one and a half anna with the result that three thousand bullock carts were thrown out of use which meant six thousand bullocks and three thousand drivers rendered idle. If, therefore, the Railways were to have representation on transport authorities empowered to fix rates, they would only fix rates which would be detrimental to other forms of transport than railways. He also suggested that an institution should be set to train drivers scientifically.

PLEA FOR NATIONALIZATION.

Mr. A. N. Chattopadhyaya declared that unless Government nationalised all means of transport he did not think that co-ordination between railways and motor transport at all possible. He suggested that the views of provincial Governments who were ultimately responsible for carrying out the provisions should be given the fullest possible weight before the Bill took final shape. He advocated the appointment of supervisory staff over the police in the administration of the regulations. Third party insurance in the case of motor transport alone was unfair. He asked whether similar risks were covered on the railways.

Kailash Behari Lal referred to the volume of opinion which tended to support Railways as a national industry and decry motor transport. He agreed Railways were a national industry but the importance of motor transport ought not to be minimised. It was the general belief that this Bill was framed to favour railways and there was a good deal of ground for this suspicion.

Maulana Zafarali declared in these days of unemployment the Bill would shut out a valuable avenue hitherto open to Indians. He said voters refused to go to the polling booths by any other transport except motor cars. This Bill by putting restrictions on motor transport might prove an impediment to successful elections and, therefore, the Bill was not in the interests of the Government of India itself. (Laughter). He declared that a voice in fixing maxima and minima rates for a competing form of transport should not be given to railways.

BETTER TREATMENT OF PASSENGERS.

Mr. Chaliha challenged the contention that motor competition was responsible for the losses on Railways. He argued motor transport had helped railways by bringing them passengers and goods from distances which railways could not otherwise have reached. Regional control proposed would in his opinion cripple motor transport and deprive travelling public of a means of communication which took up and set down passengers practically at their doors. The real remedy against losses on Railways was improvement of service and better treatment of passengers.

Mr. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar said the speeches hitherto had centred round the idea that railways as an important national asset would be seriously affected unless the Bill was pushed through. He suggested that the future lay with motor transport. From the point of view of investment, both railways and roads were equal, the amount being 800 crores in the case of each while from the point of view of revenue the railways contributed eight crores to general revenues, while the Central Government got five to seven crores by way of import duty from motor cars spare parts etc. but it had been pointed out by Messrs. Mitchell and Kirkness that it was idle to think of Railways being extended in any part of India consistently with economic management and it might in fact be desirable to close certain light railways and branch lines. Railways, in his opinion, had shrunk as a mode of transport and were going to shrink. In Madras Presidency there was only one mile of railway for every fifty square mile of area while the roads were on mile for every four and half square miles and there was more and more scope for expansion of roads particularly to provide marketing facilities for rural areas and to connect villages now cut off from the main roads. Mr. Ayyangar had not finished his speech when the House adjourned till to-morrow.—A. P.

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It is no longer necessary to suffer from loss of vigour and manhood, weak memory and body, nervousness, impure blood, sickly skin, depression, and poor sleep, because an American Doctor has discovered a quick, easy way to end these troubles.

This discovery is a pleasant, easy-to-take tablet form, is absolutely harmless, does away with gland operations and is bringing new youth and vigour to thousands. It works directly on the glands and nerves, and puts new, rich blood and energy in your veins. In 24 hours you can see and feel yourself getting younger. Your eyes sparkle, you feel alive and full of youthful vigour and power.

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C. P ASSEMBLY CONGRESS PARTY

Question Of Prerogative Under Sec. 401

NAGPUR, March 23.

A meeting of the Congress Assembly Party this afternoon, it is understood, considered the situation created by the recent communal riots at Jubbulpore. The Premier presided.

Another important subject reported to have been discussed at the meeting related to the policy of the Ministry in exercising its prerogative under Section 401, Cr. P. C., since their assumption of office. The meeting was not open to the Press.

Information on this subject given to the Assembly recently by the Law Minister, Mr. M. Y. Shariff, showed that the Government had exercised the power invested in them by Section 401, Cr. P. C. in 53 cases since July last.—A.P.

Revenue Collection Suspended

MANGALORE, March 23.

The Collector of South Kanara has issued orders suspending the collection of revenue in the 21 villages in the southern portion of Kasargod Taluk in the district.—United Press.

UNCALLED FOR BAN

Travancore State's Order About Labour Meeting Criticised

TRIVANDRUM, March, 21.

"The excellent results of the Bombay Labour inquiry ought to open the eyes of any Government. Governments in the various British Indian provinces, such as U. P. C. P. and Bihar, are holding similar inquiries.

"The Travancore Government did not only not step in to settle an industrial dispute but they have now banned all labour meetings at Alleppey. This is really regrettable", said Mr. P. N. Krishna Pillai, Vice-President of the Travancore Labour Association, in a Press statement on the order of the District Magistrate of Quilon, banning all labour meetings in the Ampalapuzha Taluk for a period of two months.

Mr. Krishna Pillai added: "The workers at Alleppey have hitherto displayed excellent discipline and adhered strictly to the principle of non-violence. In the circumstances, the ban is quite uncalled for, and it only helps to suppress the Trade Union activities".—United Press.

BELGIAN BONDS

MADRAS, March 22.

The Belgian Consul in Madras, in a Note to the Press, states that the Belgian Government have no agents in India or elsewhere for the sale or re-sale, in any manner whatsoever, or Belgian bonds which are all, at the time of their issue, legally placed among the public.

"I deem it my duty", he adds, "to advise the utmost caution against all firms dealing in the re-sale by instalments of Belgian bonds, as experience has proved that their operations and activities, especially in foreign countries, have mostly been carried on in dishonest and fraudulent manner."—United Press.

"Queen Of Hill Stations Dethroned"

Ooty Municipal Council's Appeal To Congress Cabinet

COONOOR, March 22.

In furtherance of a resolution of the Municipal Council, Ooty protesting against the abolition by the present Government of the summer exodus at Ooty, the Council has forwarded a memorandum to the Madras Government detailing the loss to Ooty as a result of the cessation of the exodus.

The memorandum says that "the Government are dethroning Ooty from her position as Queen of Hill Stations and reducing her to a place of no consequence."

The Council asserts that the stay of the Government in the hills not only conduces to the efficient discharge of work, but also ensures the continuance of a state of fitness in the officials which will stand them in good stead when they return to the plains.

The Congress Cabinet will not be oblivious to the charms of Ooty and that all, or at least a majority of the members of the Cabinet, the Council expects, will come to stay at Ooty and help to keep up her prestige as the Summer Capital of the Southern Presidency.

Finally, the Council hopes that the present Government will not be a party to a decision which would mean the "ruination of the interests of Ooty" and the district.—United Press.

STUDENTS' JOURNALS

Bangalore Intermediate College Magazine

The latest issue of this journal is as attractive in get-up as it is interesting in contents. All the articles are worth a perusal (which is high praise for a College Magazine), including even the "Names in Mathematics" by Prof. B. S. Madhav Rao. A short precis will be found in this issue of the address delivered by Mr C. Rajagopalachari at the College, which provided the star turn of the last term. The symposium of the lectures delivered by members of the British delegation to the Science Congress will be found of lasting value.

Lingaraj College Miscellany

The February issue of this journal is as usual a bumper number appearing in three languages or rather four. The editor contributes a critical analysis of Gerhart Hauptmann, the G.O.M. of German Letters, which will be found interesting even by those unacquainted with the doyen's works. Another contribution worthy of being mentioned here is the survey of Industries in Karnatak by B. H. Yellburgi.

The Sarvajanikan

This journal is the joint organ of the M. T. B. Arts College and the Sarvajanik Law College of Surat. Most of the contributions in the March number are from the pens of students which is as it should be. The Gujarati section seems to be more popular than the English one and is obviously far better written.

The Students' Journal

This journal which is published by the Bombay Presidency Students' Federation, is devoted solely to the welfare of students. Its articles are thus of interest mainly to our youths, though they are also useful to others as giving an insight into the mind of the young generation. The most important contribution in this issue is that by Mr. Vijay, who discusses the Wardha Educational Scheme, and arrives at the conclusion that it is "detestable hybrid"! We hope that the appeal made in this issue for constructive work in the vacations will be generously responded to.

Shriharsha

This is a monthly journal entirely organised and managed by students and is issued from 10/1 College Square, Calcutta. The articles cover a wide field and are on the whole well-written. "Shriharsha" appears alternately in English and Bengali.

Rural Unplift In Kapurthala

KAPURTHALA, March, 23.

The "United Press" understands that the Kapurthala Government have budgeted for Rs. 10,000 yearly for rural uplift work in the State.

It is proposed to spend the sum mostly on sanitation work in selected villages, which will serve as model to other villages. This will include improvement of drinking water arrangements establishment of pavements and drains and manure pits.—United Press.

DIRECTORS DECLARE ENHANCED DIVIDEND

T. V. Rly. Chairman's Speech At Shareholders' Meeting

The Chairman of the Tapti Valley Railway Company Limited, at the forty-third ordinary general meeting of its shareholders delivered a speech in which he said that the earning of the Company show an increase of approximately Rs. 35,000 than the previous year. This, he said is mainly due to an increase in the longer distance local bookings and also to the adjustment of fares over the western portion of the line in May 1937.

He referred to the motor competition with the line and said that it is not effective throughout the whole length of the system.

He said that the earnings under goods traffic which as stated in the Directors' Report are due to the heavy booking of Coal, Coke and Oil Seeds and pointed out that in spite of competitive motor lorries which have been very active over the Nandurbar-Dondaiche, Sindkheda-Nardana and Shirpur. Out Agency Sections, the railway was able to handle 75 per cent. of the Full Pressed Cotton traffic.

Continuing he referred to the report of the Indian Railway Inquiry Committee and said that wherever possible the Branch Lines will benefit by the findings of the Committee as a whole and with special reference to the proposals for dealing with motor competition where such exists on a basis which is unfair to the Railways.

ENHANCED DIVIDEND

With reference to the Accounts, the balance of the net profit available for distribution amounts to Rs. 6,83,490-5-10 after allowing Rs. 1,79,535-5-0 being full provision for Income-Tax and Super-Tax in respect of the 1938-39 assessment. It is very satisfactory the Chairman said, to note that after allowing for this provision, the Directors have been able to recommend not only a final dividend at the enhanced rate of 9 per annum less Tax, making 8 per cent. for the year but, in addition, a bonus of 1 per cent. less Tax for the second half of the year leaving a balance of Rs. 23,840-5-10 to be carried forward into the current year.

DIRECTORS' REPORT.

The Directors declared an adinterim Dividend at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum, less Income-Tax, which absorbed Rs. 4,61,055-0-0 leaving a balance of Rs. 6,83,490-5-10 available for distribution, which they recommend should be applied as follows:—

1. Dividend for the second half-year ended 31st December, 1937 at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum (making 8 per cent. for the year) payable less Income-Tax Rs 5,92,785-0-0.
2. Bonus for the second half-year at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum payable less Income-Tax Rs. 65,865-0-0
3. Bonus to the Company's Office Clerks, Rs 1,000-0-0.
4. Balance to be carried forward Rs. 23,840-5-10. Total Rs. 6,83,490-5-10

11 ARRESTED FOR THROWING STONES AT MILL

JUBBULPORE, March 23.

Timely intervention by the police prevented serious trouble in Raja Gokuldas Mill where stone throwing was indulged in by some persons last evening. Eleven people were arrested and taken into police custody.

The city is steadily resuming normal activities after the recent communal troubles.

A Hindu, who was wanted by the Jubbulpore police in connection with yesterday's incident in which one Muslim was stabbed in the back in front of the Victoria Hospital, was arrested to-day at Raipur railway station while detraining there.—A. P.

Benares Returns To Normal

BENARES, March 22.

To-day's conditions in different parts of the city show that the communal troubles in Benares has ended. All the shops, including those owned by Muslims, in all parts of the city re-opened to-day and business is proceeding as usual. The situation has returned almost to normal. Police guards in the affected area and other precautionary measures and efforts for pacifying Hindus and Muslims are continuing.—A.P.

Improvement In Allahabad Situation

(From Our Correspondent.)

ALLAHABAD, March 23.

There is distinct improvement in the situation at Allahabad. Many shops have opened, although normal business has not yet been resumed.

Japan Continues To Dump Goods On India

Despite War In China Imports From Nippon Increase Considerably

BOMBAY, March 23.

The fact that in spite of the Sino-Japanese war, Japan was able to dump on the Indian market Japanese goods during 1937, thus converting what was an unfavourable balance of trade to one of favourable balance to the extent of 682 lakhs of rupees was revealed by Mr. Cooke, the President of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce in his speech at the annual general meeting of the Chamber to-day.

Mr. Cooke said that since the Indo-Japanese Trade Agreement in April 1937, India's trade with Japan had been materially affected by the Sino-Japanese war. Japan had fulfilled her obligations under the agreement in 1937, she having imported 1,900,000 bales of Indian cotton against a minimum of one million provided in the agreement. But reference to trade position during first nine months of the current financial year disclosed the fact that there had been turnover in trade in favour of Japan of no less than 682 lakhs of rupees.

DROP IN EXPORTS FROM INDIA

There was a balance of trade in favour of India of 80 lakhs during April-December 1936 and a balance in favour of Japan of 326 lakhs during April-December 1937. This balance in favour of Japan had all been secured during the last five months of 1937. Up to July last, trade was normal and in favour of India, but deterioration began in August and exports from India to Japan dropped enormously whilst strange to say imports from Japan increased very rapidly.

It was noteworthy that Japan had not secured this balance of trade in favour of herself by increasing her exports of piece-goods to India. In fact the value of the imports of piece-goods and fents to India from Japan had fallen by 158 lakhs whilst the value of miscellaneous goods imported from that country had increased by no less than 333 lakhs, during the nine months ending December 1937 as compared with the same period of 1936.

The inference which one could draw from these figures was that whilst the Japanese had not been able to dispose in India of piece-goods which had been originally designed for the Chinese market, their miscellaneous goods, originally meant for China were being dumped in India without difficulty.—A.P.

Picketing Threat At Poona

(From Our Correspondent)

POONA, (By Mail).

Indignation prevails in the city at that the liquor shop, situated within a few yards of a school near the Lakdi Pool in Narayan Peth, is not being discontinued despite the prohibition policy of the Congress Ministry and the years-long agitation carried on in this respect by the temperance workers of the city. Picketing of the shop has now been threatened by some of the workers, who propose starting it by April 1.

LABOUR UNREST ON INCREASE IN PONDICHERRY

PONDICHERRY, March 2..

Labour and political unrest is growing from day to day in Pondicherry which reached a climax yesterday in Muthialpet near Pondicherry. Emboldened by the sweeping success in Karaial, the Mahajan Party are making consistent and organised propaganda to uproot the Franco-Hindu Party which is now in power.

About 50 young men on bicycles belonging to the Mahajana Party are approaching the Municipal Councillors of Pondicherry including the Mayor, M Joseph David to demand their immediate resignations 'en bloc' Failure of satisfactory settlement of the labour troubles recently and failure to intervene in the British Customs strictures on the Frontier are stated to be the two outstanding reasons for the move against the present party in power.

It is reported there were serious disturbances at Muthialpet near Pondicherry following a clash between the members of the two parties.

The residence of the Mayor of Pondicherry is guarded by Police force. Further developments are awaited.—A. P.

The Hon. Mr. Morarji R. Desai, Revenue Minister, will visit Bulsar on Sunday next and return to Bombay next Morning.

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Burma Govt. Should Follow Bombay

Plea For Labour Disputes Conciliation Machinery

RECOMMENDATIONS OF OIL COMPANIES STRIKE INQUIRY

RANGOON: March 22.

A divided view is revealed in the report of the official Court of Enquiry, appointed to investigate the strike situation in the Oilfields in Upper Burma. The strike is still continuing.

The workers involved in the strike belong to the Burmah Oil Company, the Indo-Burma Petroleum Company, the Pyinma Development Company and the British-Burma Petroleum Company.

SPREAD OF STRIKE

The report says that the strike, which commenced at Chauk on January 17 last, swiftly spread to Yenangyaung, Lanywa and Yenangyat. It would seem probable that the cause of the strike at Chauk, Lanywa and Yenangyat was in the main a sympathetic strike.

As the Burma Oilfields Labourers' Asiayonegyi (Congress), which claimed to represent the strikers, had decided to boycott the Court of Inquiry, the Court decided to proceed "ex parte."

The report after recounting the causes of the strike and the grievances of the strikers refers to the meeting of the strikers held at Chauk, where a number of resolutions were passed setting forth the demands of the strikers. The report says that this meeting was partly of a political character, not solely concerned with the conditions of the workers' employment as is evidenced by the fact that amongst other resolutions passed, one was that the oilfields should be restored to Burmans.

ATTITUDE OF EMPLOYERS.

The report then discussed the attitude of the employers and says that the Burmah Oil Company was not prepared to concede the demand for further leave with pay, while the British Burma Petroleum Company acceded to the request for an eight-hour working day. So far as the Indo-Burma Petroleum Company and the Pyinma Development Company were concerned the question of the attitude of the employers did not arise as no action was taken to represent any grievances by the strikers before the strike began.

As regards intimidation it would seem clear from the official records that actual intimidation did not precede the strike at Yenangyaung and Yenangyat, while at Chauk the workers in considerable numbers joined the strike voluntarily. Intimidation and fear of intimidation was at any rate partly a cause of the strike at Lanywa.

The report states that the two members of the Court are of the opinion that the strike at Chauk was caused by a combination of causes, amongst which were a number of latent grievances, which have been mentioned by the leaders of the Labour organisations, who have appeared before the Court.

In view of the decision to hold the enquiry "ex parte" the two members of the Court do not feel themselves in a position to make positive recommendations but recommend that when normal working conditions have been restored, the various alleged causes of dissatisfaction mentioned by the leaders of the Labour organisations relating to discharges, promotions, appointments and the working of the Intelligence Branch of the Labour Bureau should be examined by the Companies concerned, with a view to their removal if they are found to exist.

While the Chairman has disagreed with the finding of the two members of the Court that these matters were causes of the strike, he does not disagree with the recommendations that these alleged causes of dissatisfaction, mentioned by the leaders of the Labour organisation, might suitably be examined by the companies concerned, when normal working conditions have been restored.

MAJORITY VIEW.

The Court by a majority is of the opinion that the refusal of the Companies to accede to the demand for 53 days leave annually on full pay for all manual workers does not constitute a grievance, which calls for redress.

U. Ba Yin, a member, in a minute of dissent in this respect says that he is unable to come to a definite conclusion one way or the other, because of the fact that the enquiry was made "ex parte."

FOLLOW BOMBAY.

The Court concludes: "Although it is somewhat beyond our terms of reference, the two members of the Court are of the opinion that the desirability of legislation on the lines of the Bombay Trade Disputes Conciliation Act might be considered, which provides "inter alia" for the appointment of a whole-time Labour Commissioner and Labour Officers to watch the interests of workmen with a view to promoting harmonious relations between the employers and workmen.

The Chairman of the Court of Inquiry was Lt.-Col. R. R. Ewing, Labour Commissioner, and the members were Senator U.Ba U. and U.Ba. Yin, member of the House of Representatives.—A. P.

Governor On Labour Legislation

(Continued from Page 14)

results of which must inevitably tend to retard the scope of employment and the capacity of industry, were introduced.

They stated, however, that of the proposals in view, they regarded sick leave with pay to be the most feasible and likely to be of the most benefit to labour. At the same time they expressed the opinion that no scheme to which Government and the worker did not make a contribution would be administratively practicable.

Textile Labour Enquiry Report

I do not think that I can leave the subject of labour without making a reference to the Interim Report of the Committee appointed to investigate the adequacy of wages in the Textile Industry recently issued by Government.

We are reluctant to be critical of recommendations submitted by a Committee appointed by Government when these recommendations have already been adopted by Government, but I would be less than frank if I did not say that your Committee are perturbed because decisions so vital, both to the scope for employment in the Province, and to the prosperity of Bombay's leading industry, were taken by Government upon the grounds set out in the report without at least the correction of the misstatement made regarding the reduction in the quota of Japanese piecegoods which has an important bearing on the conclusions reached by the Committee and adopted by Government.

Government of Bombay Budget

In respect of the Budget presented by the Hon'ble Mr. Latthe to the Bombay Legislature on February 25th, I feel that there is very little to be said which has not already been said, except that it is evident that Government are determined to spend large sums in pursuit of Prohibition.

I must confess that to my way of thinking, money spent on prohibition is the equivalent of buying human happiness in the highest possible market.

We, as business men, would naturally prefer to see the Government making their purchases of social advancement for the masses.

Mr. A. McIntosh seconded the proposition.

The report was adopted.

Governor's Speech

The Governor then thanked the Chamber for inviting him on the occasion and said:

I have listened with particular interest to your remarks on labour legislation, from which it would appear that there is very little difference between your views and those of Government as regards the policy underlying such legislation. Government realise, as you do, that the worker is dependent upon industry and that it would be doing a poor service to labour if any legislation passed for his benefit lessens the field of employment or hinders the development of industry. This is an aspect of the problem which has not been lost sight of, but it has also to be remembered that industrial peace and a contented labour force are invaluable assets to all employers, counting for more, in the long run, than a reasonable increase in labour costs.

The cost of labour in relation to the article produced is, within certain limits, a matter under the control of an employer and, although wages may be increased, it does not follow that labour costs need be increased in the same proportion. The effect may be to stimulate employers to obtain the highest possible value for the money they are paying to labour, with the result that the individual worker gains and the employer does not lose.

I am aware that there are limitations to the working out of that theory, but I do not consider that the limit has been reached in the industries of this Presidency. At the same time, labour must understand that higher individual wages may hasten the enforcement of efficiency schemes and rationalisation and a closer scrutiny of muster rolls. Employers cannot always pass on the extra cost to the consumer, especially when they are selling their production in fierce competition with factories in other parts of India where labour policy is not so enlightened as it is in Bombay.

Roads Scheme

As regards communications, you are aware that a special officer has been engaged during the past year in drawing up a balanced programme of road works to be spread over a period of seven years. His enquiries have now been completed and the resultant schemes, involving an expenditure of some four crores of rupees, are now under the consideration of Government.

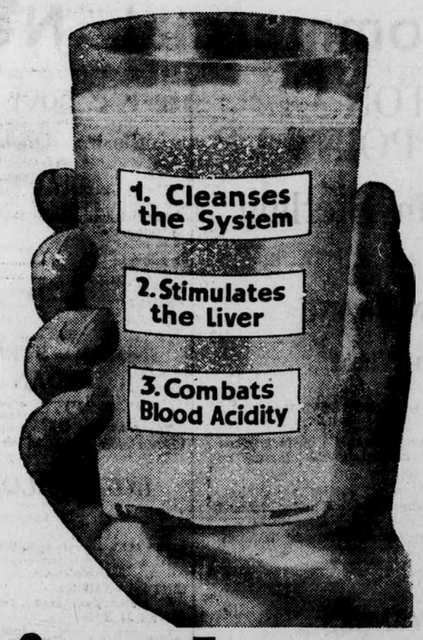
A question of a very different nature is that of control of the Stock Exchange. You have all seen the orders recently published by Government after consideration of the report of the Stock Exchange Committee. Much thought has been given to the question of how far Government should intervene in the affffairs of a marketing organisation like the Stock Exchange, but it has become apparent from rercent happenings that Government must be able to intervene in the interests of the public.

Adulteration of Drugs

You have referred to the need for legislation for the prevention of adulteration of drugs, and you will no doubt have seen the statement made in the Assembly on this subject a few days ago on behalf of Government.

A Committee appointed by Government has already submitted a draft Bill providing in the first place for the establishment of a pharmaceutical council and for the training and control of pharmacists and compounders, and secondly for the prevention of adulteration of drugs. Government must first know in what form the Bill introduced in the Central Legislative Assembly to regulate the import of drugs and medicines into British India will take. When this is known, the question of introducing provincial legislation for the above purposes will be ready for examination after consultation with other provinces, since any such legislation, in order to be effective, should be on the uniform lines throughout India.

Meanwhile provision has been made in the budget for the opening of a pharmaceutical laboratory at the Haffkine Institute to test drugs both of local and foreign origin. This will enable the new Act to be put into force as soon as it is passed



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The Lawyers

(Continued from page 6)

than those who are in charge of his legal education and training. It takes years to grasp the true function of law and of the profession in organised society. Incalculable wrong to one self and to those with whom one comes into professional contact, could have been avoided, had the knowledge been imparted in time. The Indian Bar Councils Act has failed to achieve anything in this regard.

How They Can Be Performed

In a poverty-stricken country like India, the function of the lawyer viz., to impart the rules of social conduct, is of vital importance to the welfare of the country. No little misunderstanding, friction, unhappiness, loss of healthy energy and of material and moral resources, and waste in human affairs can be successfully avoided if the lawyer, in advising his clients, keeps always in view his true function in society, viz., to induce social behaviour. It is only when his best efforts fail to this direction that a tribunal appointed by the State should be appealed to for adjudication. True democracy consists in reducing resort and the causes for resort to State tribunals for adjudication of private wrongs, to a minimum. The social and economic gain thereby to the nation, will be incalculable.

From this point of view, a true lawyer is a faithful and distinguished servant of democracy or Ramrajya.

I trust enough has been said to prove how noble, useful and interesting is the profession of law. May its votaries live up to its ideal of right, without might.

Opportunity For Advocates-General

The present position of the profession is that it is mainly individualistic. The profession is unable to pull together. The bars are unorganised. This is a hindrance to the building up of a tradition and to the profession earning the esteem of the public to which it is entitled owing to the services that it renders to the community. What then is the remedy? How is the profession to develop? The answer is given in the preceding lines. Now that the Advocates-General in the several provinces are either Congressmen or Congress-minded, is it too much to hope that energetic efforts will be made by them, as leaders of the bar, and that they will put forth their driving force to organise the bars, particularly in the mofussil, and to bring about an association of lawyers throughout the country.—a living unity whose thought and energies shall not solely be devoted to endeavouring to secure greater rights and larger emoluments for themselves, but to the conscious and willing dedication of their knowledge and intellect to the service of their country in the several activities of social life that make up a progressive nation. That truly would be a development of the profession on sound lines. And there lies the future of the profession. "Social conduct" should be the banner and the ideal of the profession. Lawyers must have vision to live by. For lack of that vision, they will perish. Whilst that ideal matures, let us, lawyers, improve the atmosphere for it by fostering human co-operation in every way open to us.

(This article was received for the Special Jubilee Number of the "Chronicle," but, we regret, it could not be included in it for want of space.—Editor "B. C.").

POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC DIFFICULTIES FORCED ON INDIANS

Annual Report Of Ceylon Indian League For 1936-37

The first annual report of the Ceylon Indian League for 1936-37 justifies the organisation of an active political body for consolidating the political and economic position of the Indians in the Island. The League counts on its rolls members representing the various interests numbering 225 in all. The year under report has been fruitful of political and economic difficulties forced on the community by legislative measures and through Anti-Indian propaganda carried on a widespread scale by a section of the Ceylonese politicians.

LARGER REPRESENTATION DEMANDED.

The report states that the League was pre-occupied in the early part of the year with the work connected with the Immigration Commission such as the collection of materials to answer the questionnaire issued on the subject and the preparation of a memorandum to the Immigration Commissioner.

The Managing Committee believes that the inter-relation of the Indo-Ceylon trade and Indian Immigration as one single major issue must be fully considered in shaping the immigration policy of the future. A larger representation of the Indian interests in the legislature to commensurate with their numerical strength is the most important problem. The League was in constant touch with the other Indian organisations in the island and invariably had the benefit of their co-operation in all its activities.

Birth Of New Party In Beawar

(From A Correspondent)

BEAWAR, (By Mail).

It appears that a new party is being formed with the backing of the leading Congressmen of this Province.

The name of the party will be Rajasthan Congress Progressive Party. The aim of the party is stated to be to infuse a new spirit among the Congressmen. It is said that the party will function as a part and parcel of the Congress organisation in Ajmer-Merwara.

Indian Wheat Situation

WEEKLY SUMMARY

Fall In Rice Price

NEW DELHI, March 21.

The following is the Market Report for the week ending 19th March, 1938, as issued from the office of the Agricultural Marketing Adviser to the Government of India, New Delhi:—

Wheat: In the overseas markets favourable weather reports from America and cheaper Australian and Canadian offers depressed values. Later in the week, the lessening of anxiety over European news, also contributed to a decline in prices.

In India, a slight fall in prices was registered in many of the markets although some markets showed an opposite tendency in Ready quotations.

KARACHI MARKET

At Karachi the ready prices declined by -/6/- per candy, i. e. nearly 9 pies per maund as compared to last week. The fall in forward prices was -/9/3 per candy for March and -/3/- for July position. The closing quotations were Ready Rs. 23/12/-, March 23/9/- July 23/8/6. At Bombay, on the other hand, the ready prices advanced by -/1/- per cwt. whereas the forward values fell by 3 per cwt. for September and -/1/3 for May, the closing rates being Ready Karachi Bangla 4/10/- Ready Cawnpore/Delhi 4/9/-, forward May 4/7/9 and September 4/7/3. At Calcutta, the ready prices fell by-/1/- per maund for Cawnpore quality but forward May registered a rise of -/-/6 per maund over last week's prices. The closing rates were Ready Cawnpore 3/6/- Punjab 3/8/- May 3/5/9.

Like the port markets, the upcountry markets also showed different tendencies.

AMRITSAR QUOTATIONS

Amritsar closed Ready 2/2/10 per maund, Baisakh 2/3/5, Har 2/5/4½ and Asuj 2/6/3/4 showing a fall of -/-/7 per maund in Ready prices and 2½ and 4½ pies for Raisakh and Har respectively. Lyallpur closed Ready 2/5/3 and Cact 2/5/-, per maund the ready price being -/-/6 higher and Chet -/-/10 lower than last week's rates.

At Hapur the ready closing remained unchanged but Ready pits declined by -/1/- per maund and forward Jeth by about 2 pies as compared to last week.

UPCOUNTRY STOCKS

The stocks in upcountry markets showed a small decline being at the close of the week about 3,400 maunds at Lyallpur, 5,200 maunds at Amritsar and 196 pits or about 5,900 tons at Hapur. Exports from Karachi were 3,820 tons or about half the quantities exported last week.

LINSEED MARKETS

Linseed: The London quotations are:—

	per ton c.i.f.
Calcutta linseed ...	£13-15-0
Plate linseed	£12-5-0
Linseed oil ...	£26-15-0

Both Calcutta and Plate linseed declined compared to last week's values, the former by 2s. 6d. and the latter 3s. 9d. per ton.

United Kingdom linseed markets were unsettled with Indian sellers offering new crop. In the positions ahead the enquiries are for March loadings, but these were sparingly offered. Part of enquiry was satisfied at premiums on the figures, to the United Kingdom ports. European situation has exerted restraining influence on the operations and the oil market is of little assistance to the expansion of the seed demand.

PRICE RECESSION

The Indian markets showed a sympathetic recession in prices. At Bombay, Bold linseed fell as compared to last week by -/-/9 per cwt. for Ready, and -/-/3 for May option while September remained unchanged. The closing quotations were Ready 7/8/3 May 7/8/- September 7/10/9 per cwt. At Calcutta Ready prices declined by -/2/- per maund and May by -/1/6, the closing rate both for Ready and May being 5/6/-. Trading in September option is not yet open at Calcutta.

The exports from Bombay were 2,000 tons and from Calcutta less than 1,000 tons, most of the consignments being for United Kingdom.

FALL IN RICE

Rice: The prices at Rangoon showed a fall, the maximum drop being in Small Mills Specials which lost by 8/- per 7,500 lbs. i.e. about -/1/5 per maund. The closing rates per 7,500 lbs. were Big Mills Specials 188/-. Small Mills Specials 210/- Milchar steam dried 200/-. Sugandhi white (first quality) 243/- and No. 1. Long Sun dried 238/-. The prices at Calcutta and upcountry markets were generally unchanged.—United Press.

FALL IN CUSTOMS RETURNS OF COCHIN PORT

ERNAKULAM, March 20.

As per the Customs House returns the total trade of the Port for the year ending 30th June, 1937 in terms of values was Rs. 13, 81-85,793 as against Rs. 13,12,37,216 for the previous year.

Exports for the year were valued at Rs. 6,23,04,879 and imports at Rs. 7,58,80,914 compared with exports valued at Rs. 57,726,458 and imports valued at Rs. 73,510,758 for the year ending 30 June, 1936.

The Sea Customs revenue collected at the Port during the year ending 31st March, 1937, was Rs. 3,586,766 as against Rs. 5,602,363 during the year ending 31st March, 1936. The decrease in revenue was mainly due to the cessation in imports of foreign sugar. There were no imports of foreign sugar during the year.—A.P.

COTTON CULTIVATION CONTROL IN MYSORE.

BANGALORE (By Mail.)

The Mysore Government have consented to introduce legislative measures for the control of cotton cultivation and marketing with a view to improving the cotton trade in the State, and a bill for this purpose will be introduced at the next session of the Legislative Council.

The Commercial Crops Committee, which was formed in compliance with a request contained in a resolution passed by the Legislative Council, held its final sitting last week, and recommended to Government to introduce legislation for this purpose.—A. P.

Latest Commercial News

NEW YORK COTTON ONE POINT UP

Minor Variations In Sterling Dollar

BETTER DEMAND IN FRANC

Brighter Sentiment In Wheat

BOMBAY, March 23.

NEW YORK COTTON.

Market showed easiness following generally unfavourable business situation with gloomy textile position with possibility of curtailment further adverse influence.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

Sterling moved in minor variations. Franc appreciated on better demand.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT.

Opened firm. Market developed considerable steadiness following improved United Kingdom demand.

CHICAGO WHEAT.

Prices improved on scattered buying

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

MAY 1938.

New York, March 23.

Previous closing	8.60
To-day's opening	8.54
Difference	—.06
To-day's closing	8.61
Difference	+.01

LIVERPOOL COTTON

MAY 1938.

Liverpool, March 23.

Previous closing	4.87
To-day's opening	4.83
Difference	—.04
To-day's closing	4.79
Difference	—.08

BROACH EXPECTATION

New April May ..... Rs. 163-8

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, March 23.

New York cotton showed easiness following generally unfavourable business situation with gloomy textile position with possibility of curtailment further adverse influence.

Trading in May commenced at 8.54 i.e. six points lower than previous closing prices declined on lower Liverpool selling and liquidation with some outside selling but thereafter market quietened down although demand was lacking.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, March 23.

The following were the opening ranges:—

May (8.67/8.67) 8.54/8.53
July (8.74/8.73) 8.60/8.58
October (8.76/8.75) 8.62/8.61

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, March 23.

January (4.87) 4.80
March (4.90) 4.83
January (6.85) 6.81
March (6.80) 6.75.

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, March 23.

Trading in Broach opened at Rs. 164/4. Prices were subjected to occasional bouts of selling while buying was entirely absent subsequently market became quiet with no important transactions closed quiet at Rs. 163/4.

COMMODITIES

LONDON MARKETS

London, March 23.

The rates at 2-30 p.m. were as follows:—

TEA

Indian Pekoe (1-0 1/2) 1-0 1/2
Indian Pekoe higher (1-8) 1-8 1/4
Ceylon Pekoe (1-1 3/4) 1-2
Ceylon Pekoe higher (2-0) 2-1

JUTE

First marks C.I.F Continent New Crop (18 5/16 sellers) 18 3/8 paid value.
Dundee March (£21) £21
Lightning March (£20. £20

RUBBER

Spot (6 11/16 buyers) 6 5/16 value
Forward July September (6 3/4 paid buyers) 6 3/8 paid buyers

LINSEED

Castorseed Bombay March April (£12 sellers) £12 sellers
Linseed Calcutta March (£13 3/4 sellers) £13 3/4 sellers
Linseed La Plata March (£12 1/8 sellers) £12 3/16 sellers
Groundnuts Coromandal April (£10 3/16 sellers) £10 3/16 sellers

METALS

London, March 22

LONDON METALS

Tin (£185 1/2 buyers £185 3/4 sellers. Steady) £184 1/2 buyers £184 5/8 sellers. Easy
Lead (£16 3/4 buyers £16 7/8 sellers. Easier) £16 1/16 buyers £16 3/16 sellers. Easy.
Electri Copper (£44 to £44 1/2) £43 to £44
Iron (sh112) sh112

EXCHANGES

CROSS RATES

T. T. New York On London

New York, March 23.

Previous closing	4.96 7/8
To-day's opening	4.96 9/16
At the time of New York cotton closing	4.96

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, March 23.

Previous closing	4.96.68
To-day's opening	4.96.81
To-day's closing	4.96.37

FRANC RATE

London, March 23.

Previous closing	162.25
To-day's opening	163.00
To-day's closing	162.56

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, March 23.

London exchanges opened with sterling dollar at 4.96.81 and then continued steady with minor variations.

Franc opened at 163.00 and then appreciated on better demand to 162.12 with steadier tendency.

CROSS RATES

London on Bombay (1-6 1/8) 1-6 1/8
Paris on Bombay (12.340) 12.320
New York on Bombay (37.50) 37.54
Berlin on Bombay (0.93 1/2) 0.93 3/8
London on Milan (94.27) 94.35
London on Shanghai (1-2 1/8) 1-2 1/8
London on Kobe (1-1 15/16) 1-1 15/16

DISCOUNTS

3 months (9/16 to 5/8 per cent) 9/16 to 5/8 per cent
4 months (9/16 per cent to 5/8 per cent) 9/16 per cent to 5/8 per cent.
6 months (5/8 per cent to 11/16 per cent) 5/8 per cent to 11/16 per cent.

BULLION

SILVER CABLES

Bombay, March 23.

The following cable information was received from London:—

"Little speculative selling poor support. Small business."

LONDON SILVER

London, March 23.

Spot	(20 7/16d.) 20 5/16d.
Forward	(20 1/16d.) 20d.

LONDON GOLD

London, March 23.

London Gold Fine per ounce (£7-0-2) £7-0-1 1/2

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, March 23.

	Rs. a. p.
10 p.m. quotations:—	
Silver ready	51 4 0
Silver Chaitra	51 5 0
Silver Vaishakh	51 6 0
Gold ready	34 10 9
Gold Chaitra	34 10 9
Gold Vaishakh	34 10 3
Sovereign	22 11 0

WHEAT

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, March 23.

Liverpool wheat opened firm May 80 1/2 July 79 1/2 market developed considerable steadiness to-day following improved United Kingdom demand while pressure of Australian has decreased with consequent brighter sentiment.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, March 23.

Chicago wheat opened steady with May at 0.86 3/8. Prices showed steadiness on scattered buying influenced by better outside markets.

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotation

Bombay, March 23.

	Rs a p
10 p.m quotations—	
Wheat May	4 6 3
Wheat September	4 6 9
Linseed May	7 7 3
Linseed September	7 9 9

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Closing Quotation

Liverpool, March 23.

Liverpool wheat market closed to-day at March 79 1/8

3½ P. C. GOVT. PAPER

Closing Quotations

Bombay, March 23.

The 3 1/2 per cent Government paper closed finally, at Rs. 97-12-0.

Fluctuations during the sessions were as follows:—

	Rs. a. p.
Opening	98 1 0
Highest	98 1 0
Lowest	97 10 0
Closing	97 12 0

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

London, March 23.

The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed to-day at 90 1/2

INDIAN LOANS

London, March 23. 2-30 p.m.

3 per cent Indian (£98 1/4) £98 1/2
3 1/2 per cent Indian (£93) £91 1/4
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1950-55 (£112 1/4) £112 3/4
4 1/2 per cent Indian 1958-68 (£115 1/2) £116
4 per cent Indian 1948-68 (£107 3/4) £108
5 per cent Indian 1942-47 (£111 1/2) £111 1/2
3 1/2 per cent New Indian 1954-59 (£103 1/4) £103 1/2

AUSTRALIAN LOANS

5 per cent Australian Loan 1945/70 (£103 3/4) £103 1/2

BRITISH FUNDS

2 1/2 per cent Consols (£74 1/4) £74 1/4
3 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£100 3/4) £100 3/4
4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£105 3/4) £106
5 per cent Funding Loan (£112 7/8) £112 7/8
3 1/2 per cent War Loan (£101 3/4) £101 3/4
4 per cent Victory Bonds (£109 3/8) £109 3/8

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, March 23.

London Stock Exchange was quiet but steady with not much business doing Giltedged securities after early firmness demand slowed down three and a half quoted at 91 1/4 i.e. pound lower than previous closing.

INDUSTRIALS

Standard Motors (12-6) 13-3
Marks and Spencer Ordinary (48-9) 50
Hydro Electric (3 7/8) 3 7/8
Elec. Music Industry (12-10 1/2) 13-3
Princhin Johnson (29-4 1/2) 29-9
Imperial Chemical (29-10 1/2) 29-10 1/2
Woolsworth New Ordinary (61-3) 62-4 1/2
Sao Paulo 7 per cent Coffee Rates 1930 (£32) £30
Dunlop Rubber (27-10 1/2) 27-10 1/2
Unilever Ordinary (36-1 1/2) 36-1 1/2
Ford Motors (21-0) 21-0
Cables and Wireless New Ordinary (£60) £60
British American Tobacco Ordinary (£96-3) £96-3
Carreas 'A' (£6 5/8) £6 3/4
Imperial Tobacco Ordinary (132-6) 135
P and O S. N Company Deferred (19-9) 20-6
Distillers (92-6) 93-1 1/2
Bradfords Dyers (4-6) 4-6
British Celanese (4-0) 4-0
J and P Coates Ordinary (36-3) 36-3
Courtaulds Ordinary (39-6) 39-6
Fine Cotton Spinners (4-4 1/2) 4,7 1/2
Vickers Limited Ordinary (21-9) 22-1 1/2
Inter Nickels (48 3/8) 47 3/4
Indian Iron and Steel Ordinary (43-9) 45
Tata Steel Debenture (£104) £104

TEA SHARES

Assam Company (18-9) 18-9
Donaro Tea (40) 40
Empire of India (27) 27-0

RUBBER SHARES

Anglo Dutch Rubber (23-0) 23-0
Gula Kelampong (21-3) 21-3
Rubber Plant Inv Trust (22-6) 21-10 1/2

JUTE SHARES

Barnagore (£9) £9

MINING SHARES

Nandydrug (40-7 1/2) 40
Burma Corporation (10-3) 10-3
Rio Tintos (£14 7/8) £14 7/8
East Rand Proprietors (53-9) 53-9
Rand Mines (£8 3/8) £8 1/4
Crown Mines (£15 3/8) £15 3/8

MINE SHARES

Crowr. Mines (£15 1/4) £15 3/8
Associated Portlands (73-9) 73-9
Trinidad Leaseholds (91-3) 91-10 1/2
Sub Nigel (£10) £10
Spring Mines Split Shares (27-6) 27-6
Union Corporation (£7 1/8) £7 1/2

OIL SHARES

Venezuela Persian (23-9) 23-9
Anglo Iranian (72-6) 73-9
Burma Oil (103-9) 106-3
Mexican Eagle (5-0) 4-4 1/2
Shell Transport (86-10 1/2) 85
Royal Dutch (£37 3/4) £36 3/4

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, March 23.

To-day's opening rates were as follows:—

U S Steel Common (dol 51) dol 49
General Motors (dol 33 1/4) dol 31 5/8
Anaconda Copper Mining (do. 30 3/4) dol 28 3/4
Preference (unquoted) unquoted

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

Opens Firm But Reacts Towards Close

LONDON March 23

(SPECIAL CABLE)

Stock Exchange opened quietly firm, but reacted towards close, despite a virtual absence of selling pressure. Industrials maintained prices and elsewhere dullness was accentuated by small Continental offerings.

In commodities rubber weakened in sympathy with disappointing American and Eastern advices, together with stoploss selling and finally steadied at lower levels. Wheat was steadier with less Australian selling pressure.

Wall Street opened weak.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET

Jutes Rule Slightly Easier

CALCUTTA, March 23.

In the Share Market jutes ruled slightly easier and the business reported was also very meagre. Coals: rather a dull and inactive market. Teas were dul. In miscellaneous, Indian Irons and other speculative issues were again easier to-day and only a limited transaction resulted in them. Others showed no particular importance. Government Securities were steady. The following were the closing quotations:—

Government Securities:—Three and half per cent G. P. 97/12; three and half per cent loan 1947/50 105/15; five per cent 1939/44 104.

Bank:—Reserve Bank 117.

Railway:—Howrah Amta Rly. 112 small lots.

Cottons:—Cawnpore Textiles 4/1; Elgin J 21.

Coals:—Amalgamated 23/14 small lot; Bengal 314; Bhulanbararee 9/1; Bokaro Andramgur 16/4; Central Kurkend 11; East Indian 23/8; Equitable 36; Lakurka 10/12; Mundulpoor 7/14 ex div.; North Damuda 6/8; Satpukuria and Asansol annas 14; Union 20/12; West Jamuria 27/14.

Jutes:—Adamjee 10/12; small lots; Anglo-India 283/8 small lot; Bally 167/8 small lot; Clive 21/12 small lots; Craig annas 11; Delta 337/8; Empire 21/12 small lot; Fort Gloster 392 small lot; Howrah 46/4; Hukumchand 7; Hookhly Pref. 18/8 small lot; Jamarhatty 454; National 20/3; Presidency 3/10.

Miscellaneous:—Burma Corporation 6/12; Consolidated Tin 5/5; Indian Copper 2/6; Rhodesia Copper 1/13; Dalmia Cement Ordy. 8/11; Do Pref. 88 small lot; Bengal Chemical Pref. 16/4; Bengal Telephone Pref. 14/6; Rawalpindi Electric 24/8; Burn and Co. Ordy. 260 small lot; Indian Malleable Casting Defd. 2/2; Indian Iron 28/14; Saran Engineering 6/8; Steel Corporation Ordy. 5/14; Do Pref. 79 small lot; British India Corporation Ordy. 3/11; Calcutta Safe Deposit 6/8; Dunlop Rubber Ordy. 13/4; Do First Pref. 121; Indian Wood Products 21/8; Rohtas Industries 21; British Ceylon Corporation 6/2; British Burma Petrol 3/9; Midnapore Zemindary 85 small lot; Bulund 10/8 Carew and Co. 12/12; Cawnpore 19/8; Dyer Meakin (Burma) 56/8; Murree Brewery 12/12; Raza 10/10.

Teas:—Bishnauth 25/4; Gungaram 382; Lihar Valley 25/12.

Debentures:—3-1/4 per cent 1956/66 Howrah Bridge 102/5 small lot; 4 per cent 1909/39 Calcutta Port Trust 103/4; Five and quarter per cent 1938/50 Rohtas Industries 100.—A. P.

WALL STREET MARKET

New York, March 22.

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

	Dol.
Amr. Power and Light Pfd. 5 p.c. A	23
Amr. Forn Power Com.	3
Amr. Forn Power Gold D 5 p.c.	49
Amr. Forn. Power Pfd. 7 p.c.	18
Electric P and Light 7 p.c. Pfd.	30
Electric Bond Common	6 1/4
American Tel and Tel.	125 1/4
Western Union Telg	20
Chesapeake and Ohio Rly.	26
Canadian Pacific Rly.	6
Great North Pfd. Rly.	16
New York Central Rly.	12 3/4
Southern Pacific Rly	12
Union Pacific Rly.	63
Bethlehem Steel 7 p.c. Pfd.	90
Crucible Steel 7 p.c. Pfd.	80
Houdaille Hershey dol 2 1/2 A	22
Gillette Safety dol 5 Pfd.	56
Aviation Corp.	3
Bethelehem Steel	53
Crucible Steel	29
Ludlum Steel	15 1/2
Republic Steel	15
United S. Steel	49 3/4
Anaconda Copper Mining	29 1/2
Int. Nickel of Canada	47 1/2
Chrysler Motors	48
General Motors	32
General Electric	35
Douglas Aircraft	38
Union Carbide	69 1/4
Consolidated Oil	8 1/2
Socony Oil	13 1/4
St. Oil of N J. Oil	41
Chase Bank	29
National City Bank	23
Sun Life of Canada	405
Schenley Distillery dol 5 Pfd.	80
United Aircraft	23

Dull and sagging market. Turnover 690,000 shares.

High & Low Cotton Prices

Bombay, March 22.

Broach A/M. 1938 op 164 5/8; highest 166; lowest 164 5/8; closing 165 1/2.

Broach J/A. op 168 3/4; highest 169 7/8; lowest 138 3/4; closing 169 1/8.

Oomra March op. 146; highest 146 1/4; lowest 146; closing 146 1/4.

Oomra May op. 147 1/2; highest 148; lowest 147 1/2; closing 148.

Oomra Jul op. 150; highest 151; lowest 150; closing 150 1/2.

Bengal March op. 127 1/4 highest 127 1/4; lowest 126 3/4; closing 126 3/4.

Bengal May op. 127 5/8; highest 127 3/4; lowest 127 1/2; closing 127 1/2

Bengal July op. 129 1/2 highest 129 1/2; lowes 129; closing 129.

T/Mandi for Broach April/May (3-3-38) Rs. 3 1/4

T/Mandi for Broach April/May (21-4-38 Rs. 6 3/4

T/Mandi for Broach J/Aug. (24-6-38)

Produce Receipts

Bombay, March 23.

Wheat	11,892 Cwts.
Linseed	37,048 Cwts.
Rape, Raj and Mustardseeds	956 Cwts.
Gingellyseed	867 Cwts.
Poppyseed	68 Cwts.
Groundnuts	14,802 Cwts.
Castorseed	257 Cwts.
Rice	52,057 Cwts.
Myrabollams	342 Cwts.
Cottonseed	5,019 Cwts.
Gram	1,767 Cwts.
Joowar	586 Cwts.
Barley	185 Cwts.
Bajree	1,370 Cwts.
Indian Sugar	1,434 Cwts.

Cotton Arrivals

Receipts into Bombay on 19t March	14,606
Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1937	1,513,930
Receipts into Bombay same time last season	2,080,235
Decrease	566,305

Cotton Straddles

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES.

New York—Liverpool:—

May 144 July 154 Oct. 164 Dec. 166 Jan. 169 at Cross Rate 4.96 7/8.

Bombay—Liverpool:—

Broach A/M. 1938 164/8—Liverpool May 1938 4.85 Rs 46 3/4 at Exchange 1/6.

Bombay—Liverpool:—

Broach J/A. 1938 168/2—Livarpool July 4.92 Rs. 45 1/8 at Exchange 1/6.

Bombay—New York:—

Broach A/M. 1938 164/8—New York May 8.60 Rs. 28 at Cross Rate 4.96 7/8.

Bombay—New York:—

Broach J/A. 1938 168/2—New York July 8.64 Rs. 25 1/4 at Cross Rate 4.96 7/8.

Rs. 14

Osaka Cotton

Osaka, March 23.

May	53.00
June	53.20

Osaka Sampin

Osaka, March 23.

March	229.50—150
May	221.50
July	217.90—180
September	220.70—150

Alexandria Cotton

Alexandria, March 22.

SAKEL—	
March	13.21—17.
May	13.48— 5.
ASHMOUNI—	
April	10.51—11.
June	10.43—10.
GIZA—	
March	12.84+ 6.
May	12.75— 5.

HONY. MAGISTRATES IN U. P.

New Rules Enforced; Selection Committee In Each District

(From Our Correspondent).

ALLAHABAD, March 23.

The Government have issued urgent orders for recruitment of Hony. Magistrates in U. P. It will be recalled that these Magistrates ceased functioning on February 28 in these provinces and a good deal of criminal work has been in arrears on account of shortage of stipendiary Magistrates

Wide publicity is being given to the new rules approved by Government. The new rules, among other things, make it necessary that candidates for these posts should have done rural reconstruction or similar public work for several years honorarily before applying for these posts. The rules further emphasise that effort should be made to recommend names of ladies qualified for appointment and of persons belonging to minority community and depressed classes as well as peasants and farmers. Benches of women magistrates will be a special feature of the new scheme who will try cases relating to women and children. Applications are invited by March 30 and the Selection Committee meets about April 10.

New rules are on the whole very drastic and designed to secure honest and efficient magistracy. The Government in fact apprehend that a sufficient number of suitable candidates might not be forthcoming for service on benches in which case recourse will be had to other means to cope with the work. A Selection Committee, consisting of the District Magistrate, District Judge and four non-officials out of whom three may be members of the Legislature, will be appointed in all districts on whose recommendation the Government will make the final selections.

JUTE MILL WORKERS GO ON STRIKE

CALCUTTA, March 23.

About 300 workers of the Mahadeo Jute Mill at Bally struck work to-day, but the Mill is working. The strikers complained regarding the rate of wages.—A. P.

MADRAS, March 23.

A decision to give to-morrow a fortnight's strike notice to the Agent, as required by a public utility service, was arrived at by the Executive Committee of the Madras Tramway and Electric Supply Corporation Workers' Association this evening.—A. P.

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVED

Bombay, March 23.

L Triestino s.s. Mauly of 3417 reg tons S Ginseppe arrived from Majadiscio via Karachi and Marmagoa with general cargo.

Anchor Line s.s. California of 9930 reg tons Capt R W Smart arrived from Liverpool via Gibraltar Marseilles Port Said and Suez with passengers and general cargo

B I S N s.s. Itinda of 3963 reg tons Capt W H Hemmings arrived from Mombassa with general cargo.

Scindia S Nvg s.s Jalabala of 2211 reg tons Capt H McMullan arrived from Calcutta via Galle Colombo Tuticorin and Cochin with general cargo.

Scindia St Nvg s.s. Jalaratna of 2326 reg tons Capt L Watson arrived from Bassein via Colombo and Tuticorin with rice and general cargo.

SAILED

Graham's Trading s.s. Makalla of 4178 reg tons Capt J Greenall sailed for Porebunder in water ballast.

F F Campbell s.s. Graciosa of 1029 reg tons Capt A Markussen sailed for Bangkok via Colombo Penang and Singapore with passengers and local cargo

B I S N s.s. Bardoc of 1888 reg tons Capt K G Mace sailed for Basra via Verawal Kathiawar Coast Ports Karachi and Persian Gulf Ports with passengers and local cargo.

M B Kaisha's Akagisan Maru of 2802 reg tons Capt N Myamoto sailed for Karachi via Cutch Mandvi and Marmagoa with local and same bottom cargo.

LOADING

The following vessels booked for loading on 23-3-38.

S S Himalaya Maru (OSK) for China Japan Ports via Penang and Singapur.

S S Moolta (MM) for Australian Ports via Colombo

S S City of Khios (FF) for American Ports via Madras Colombo Rangoon and Calcutta.

S S Soudan (MM) for China Japan Ports via Colombo

S S Gairsoppa (MM) for Rangoon Chittagong Port via Colombo and Malabar Coast Port.

S S Hatipara (MM) for Karachi via Kathiawar Coast Ports.

STEAMERS IN DOCKS

Alexandra Dock

Bombay, March 23.

3 Anpliforth 2765 Port Said 22-3 L Dreyfus
5 Clan Matheson 3453 Verawal 24-3 J Finlay
9 Akagisan Maru 2802 Karachi 23-3 M B Kaisha
12 Nagato Maru 4325 Karachi 24-3 N Y Kaisha
17 Takliwa 3742 Durban 30-3 M M

Victoria Dock

3 Baroda 1888 Persian Gulf 23-3 M M
4 Varela 1926 Busra 25-3 M M
8 Bahadur 3397 Calcutta N F, T Morrison

PRINCE'S DOCK

A Jalakrishna 3075 Rangoon 25-3 Scindia S N
C Graciosa 1029 Bangkok 23-3 F F Campbell
C/R Jalaganga 3080 Bhavnagar 23-3 Scindia S N

Steamers Expected

FROM LONDON

Strathallan 7-4-38 P and O S N
Soudan 25-3-38 M M
Strathnaver 14-4-38 P and O S N
Mooltan 24-3-38 P and O S N
Corfu 31-3-38 P and O S N
Viceroy of India 31-3-38 P and O S N

FROM HULL

Kioto 25-3-38 J Finlay

FROM LIVERPOOL

Elysia 27-3-38 Anchor Line
City of Hongkong 28-3-38 K Nixon

FROM HAMBURG

Birkenfels 26-3-38 L Edwards
Kybfels 2-4-38 L Edwards

FROM GOTHENBURG

Canton 5-4-38 L Edwards

FROM NEW YORK

City of Khios 24-3-38 F F Campbell
Pres Polk 14-4-38 F F Campbell
Pres Harrison 31-3-38 F F Campbell

FROM TRIESTE

Conte Verde 20-4-38 L Triestino

FROM GENOA

Victoria 29-3-38 L Triestino
Mauly 24-3-38 L Triestino

FROM CHINA AND JAPAN

Ryuyo Maru 30-3-38 N Y Kaisha
Borneo Maru 8-4-38 O S Kaisha
Conte Rosso 14-4-38 L Triestino
Venice Maru 25-3-38 Volkart Bros
Naples Maru 26-3-38 O S Kaisha
Conte Biancamano 31-3-38 L Triestino
Nagat Maru 22-3-38 N Y Kaisha
Mirzapore 26-3-38 P and O S N

FROM BASRA

Barpeta 24-3-38 M M
Vasna 26-3-38 M M

FROM SYDNEY

Maloja 26-3-38 P and O S N

FROM DURBAN

Tairea 16-4-38 M M
Kenya 2-4-38 M M

FROM AKYAB

Surada 28-3-38 M M

FROM CALCUTTA

Chyebas. 26-3-38 M M
Bankura 25-3-38 M M
Gambhira 3-4-38 M M
Gambada 5-4-38 M M

FROM BASSEIN

Takada 20-3-38 M M
Gharinda 26-3-38 M M

FROM RANGOON

Jalaveera 26-3-38 Scindia S N
Hatipara 23-3-38 M M

FROM KARACHI

Vita 24-3-38 M M

Sailing Dates

FOR LONDON

Viceroy of India 2-4-38 P and O S N
Strathmor 9-4-38 P and O
Somali NF P and O S N
Strathmore 9-4-38 P and O S N
Maloja 26-3-38 P and O S N

FOR LIVERPOOL

Elysia 15-4-38 Anchor Line
City of Simla 4-4-38 K Nixon
City of Venice 21-3-38 J Finlay
California 31-3-38 Anchor Line

FOR NEW YORK

Pres Harrison 1-4-38 F F Campbell
City of Khios 27-3-38 F F Campbell
Venice Maru 27-3-38 Volkart Bros
Pres Polk 15-4-38 F F Campbell

FOR HAMBURG

Braunfels 20-3-38 L Edwards

FOR TRIESTE

Conte Rosso 14-4-38 L Triestino

FOR GENOA

Conte Biancamano 31-3-38 L Triestino

FOR CHINA AND JAPAN

Nagato Maru 5-4-38 N Y Kaisha
Conte Verde 20-4-38 L Triestino
Naple. Maru 11-4-38 O S Kaisha
Ryuyo Maru 15-4-38 N Y Kaisha
Himalaya Maru 29-3-38 O S Kaisha
Conte Biancamano 31-3-38 L Triestino
Victoria 29-3-38 L Triestino
Borneo Maru 23-4-38 O S Kaisha
Soudan 28-3-38 M M

FOR SYDNEY

Strathallan 7-4-38 P and O S N

FOR BASRA

Baroda 23-3-38 M M
Varela 24-3-38 M M

FOR DURBAN

Kenya 13-4-38 M M
Takliwa 30-3-38 M M

FOR CALCUTTA

Islami 29-3-38 T Morrison

FOR KARACHI

Vita 26-3-38 M M
City of Simla 20-3-38 K Nixon

B P I GENERAL LANDING DATES

S S British Architect 22-3-38
S S Jalaganga 22-3-38

EXPORTS

Bombay, March 23.

S S Manly for Genoa: 120 tons manganese ore Cox and Kings (Agents); 330 bales raw cotton Sapt Textile Products (India); 220 bales raw cotton Bombay; 170 bales raw cotton K Devchand.

For Piraeus: 586 bags linseed Ralli Bros.

For Fuime 55 bales raw cotton Volkart Bros.

For Venice: 55 bales raw cotton Volkart Bros.

For Marseilles: 110 bags gum E Valimohmed; 780 bags gr nuts M Bhuta

S S Nagato Maru for Kobe: 385 bales raw cotton The Cotton Agents.

S S California for Glasgow: 1333 bag gr nut oil cake The Cotton Agents

S S Mooltan for Sydney: 77 bales cotton twist waste clean M Narotamdas, 10 bales cotton grey sheeting David Sassoon.

For Melbourne: 26 bales coton waste clean Shantilal.

For Fremantle: 10 bales raw cotton Volkart Bros.

S S Himalaya Maru for Kobe: 600 bales cotton raw S R Tulshan; 250 bales cotton raw N Futehally; 200 bales cotton raw Japan Cotton Trading; 1100 bales cotton raw Langley.

For Moppo: 500 bales raw cotton Langley.

For Kokkaichi: 1000 bales raw cotton Japan Cotton Trading; 500 bales raw cotton Langley.

For Yokohama: 155 bales raw cotton Langley.

IMPORTS

S S Dandolo Agent L Triestino from Trieste: 65 cases bolts and nuts; 115 cases elect Machy with accessories; 949 bales paper; 47 cases textile machy; 46 cases enam vessels; 38 cases hemp twine 150 bags wheat starch; 140 cases tiles; 193 cases glass bangles; 25 cases parts of textile machy.

From Fuime: 3380 pcs dealwood rough boards; 721 pcs pine; 892 pcs flooming tiles.

From Venice: 100 bags marble chips; 60 csks litharge.

From Bari: 301 bags almonds.

From Brindise: 400 bags almonds.

S S Stratheden Agent M Mackenzie from Melbourne: 313 cases dried milk powder; 250 cases apples; 60 cases jams; 50 cases sauce; 34 cases scoured wool.

From Hobart: 319 cases jams; 46 cases desserts; 70 bags peas; 160 cases apples.

From Sydney: 91 cases end fruits; 88 csks tallow; 50 cases fruit juice; 79 bxs butter.

From Fremantle: 240 cases apples.

From Addarde: 104 csks tallow; 404 cases apples.

S S Himalaya Maru Agent O S Kaisha ffom Singapore: 1440 bags betelnuts; 1851 bags sago flour; 469 bdls rattans; 428 slabs refined tin; 65 cases pine apples

From Penang: 787 bags betelnuts; 389 d/bags pearl tapioca; 97 slabs tin blocks

From Colombo: 2373 bags copra and pieces; 100 bdls mattress fibre; 150 cases arconnuts.

From Osaka: 32 cases weaving machinery; 100 bags white dextrine; 178 cases cotton jeans; 502 cases glass bottles; 591 cases cotton piece goods; 212 cases staple fibre yarn; 61 cases rayon goods; 160 cases rayon yarn; 100 cts hydrogen peroxide; 79 cases bobbins; 392 cases glass ware; 51 cases celluloid banges; 88 cases umbrella goods; 81 dms dyestuffs: 270 cases g m cotton yarn; 85 cases elect goods; 61 cases glass bangles; 245 cases paints; 21 cae oil engines.

DR. SATYAPAL TO CONTEST BY-ELECTION

Ban Removed By Punjab Govt.

LAHORE, March, 23.

The Punjab Government have removed the ban on Dr. Satyapal allowing him to seek election to the Punjab Assembly with immediate effect.

The Chief Secretary of the Government, in the course of a letter to Dr. Satyapal, says that the Governor is pleased in Dr. Satyapal's case to reduce the period of disqualification of five years prescribed under Section 69 of the Government of India Act, 1935, to a period of four years. This enables Dr. Satyapal to seek election to the Punjab Assembly at once.

Dr. Satyapal left this morning for Sialkot to file his nomination in the by-election from the Sialkot-Amritsar general rural constituency.—United Press.

General Selling On N. Y. Cotton Exchange

SMALL RALLY IN SHORT COVERING

Textile Trade Outlook Disappointing

BOMBAY, March 23.

Indications of administrative opposition to most of the senate changes in Tax Bill chilled sentiment on Wall-Street and contributed to the decline on the New York Cotton Market, where however, narrower Bombay differences checked straddle reversing operations, but quietness of business generally was an additional adverse influence. The textile trade outlook continues discouraging.

The market opened steady. Co-operative brokers bought May and July and Liverpool bought nearby months against sales of new crop. Prices then reacted on general commission house liquidation. Wall-Street and foreign selling and weakness of stock market. Trade buying was materially reduced and support only scattered and indifferent. Finally prices rallied on covering and the market closed steady.

At the opening May was quoted unchanged at 8.67 which was the highest level. Later on prices declined 17 points at 8.50 on active selling but there was some rally on short covering and the market closed at 9 decline of 7 to 11 points. Spot cotton prices declined 7 points at 8.66 c. per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET.

The New Orleans cotton futures market was quiet on increased selling and closed at a decline of 6 to 9 points. Spot cotton prices were reduced 5 points at 8.83 c. per lb.

LIVERPOOL MARKET.

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a decline of 4 points with May 4.89. Unsound statistical situation, poor textile business and discouraging support influenced the market. There was scattered realising and May liquidation, the latter was absorbed by spot houses. Later on there was straddle selling against New York and Manchester liquidation. The market closed at a decline of 6 points. Middling American spot cotton prices declined 5 points at 5.02d. per lb.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Egyptian cotton futures market was quiet with a small business. Giza futures closed unchanged to 2 points down with spot cotton 6 points lower at 7.35d. Uppers futures closed 4 points lower.

ALEXANDRIA MARKET.

The Alexandria cotton futures market was easy on increased selling. Sakels futures declined 17 to 3 points and Ashmouni futures were 11 to 8 points down.

DISTURBING DEVELOPMENTS.

Messrs. E. J. Schwabach and Co. state:—

The series of disturbing developments reaching a climax in the Austrian news at the end of last week have been responsible for the easier tone, the absence of speculative enterprise making the market vulnerable to the small amount of hedging and liquidation which the trade itself has been unable to absorb fully.

The ruling of the Comptroller General in regard to the Smith Amendment which has now been made public declares that the dol. 130 million appropriated for price adjustments may not be used to make payments required by the Amendment and since no other appropriation has been made, the Amendment is inoperative. The Agricultural Administration announces that in consequence of this ruling the whole sum of dol. 130 million would be available to make regular adjustment payments. A tentative maximum rate for these payments has been fixed at 3 cents per pound on 65 per cent. of each grower's base cotton production.

BOOK CREDIT.

In cases where the grower surrendered his title, 2 cents a pound book credit could be given to be subtracted later from the 3 cents. Since this decision makes the offer only a book credit and not a cash offer, there appears little inducement to growers to surrender their titles. It is believed therefore that the major portion of cotton in the loan will be available any time prices permit a sale without loss.

The loan stock a week ago consisted of 2,291,000 bales of Eastern belt cotton and 2,767,000 bales of Western belt cotton. At the close on 10th March, the Southern first hand prices in the average location of the Eastern belt ranged from 9.25 to 10.35 cents on the 9 cent loan cotton, 8.65 to 9.50 cents on the 3-1/2 cent loan cotton and in the Western belt from 8.60 to 10.20 cents and 8.15 to 8.95 cents respectively. It is believed that over three-quarters of the loan stock is in these classifications and carrying charges to date are estimated at 25 to 35 points.

The amount of cotton going into the loan is steadily decreasing, the figure for last week being 25,000 bales. The total loan stock is now 5,084,000 bales with 1,670,000 bales carried over from last season. It is generally thought that any decline to below 9 cents would attract more unsold cotton to the loan.

TEXTILE SITUATION.

Conditions in the Textile trade both in America and elsewhere are far from encouraging, mill sales of cloth continuing below production.

With regard to the crop, it is reported that work is progressing well but according to the Department of Agriculture Bulletin issued early in the year, weevil hibernation was heavy and the next crop may sustain more damage from this source than the previous crop.

We continue to favour purchases on any decline.

PRIVATE CABLES.

N. Y. May Highest (10 a.m.) 8.67
N. Y. May Lowest (2-26 p.m.) ..... 8.50—17
Liverpool May Highest ..... 4.90—03
Liverpool May Lowest ..... 4.86—07

Messrs. Bishwambharlal Maheshwari have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

New York:—

World in bad condition while prices are not high the situation as regards supply and demand should warrant lower prices think well of selling new crop.

Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee have received the following cables from their foreign friends:—

Liverpool:—"Market flat, want of confidence, decline owing to the small spot demand. Market feels the want of outside support. Consumption is being curtailed our opinion is that market may be further depressed."

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co., Ltd. have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:

Liverpool.—Dull trading market despite improved feeling regarding international politics. Sentiment discouraged by depressing state of textile trade, bearish statistics and large South American harvest.

New York.—Liquidation, hedging, selling by mills and weakness outside markets.

New York.—Liquidation caused by unfavourable statistical position and business situation. Further American mills curtailing is expected. Prefer buying conservatively on the scale down.

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cables:—

New York cotton exchange service cabled:

Unfavourable trends indicated by most domestic foreign statistics coming to hand. Mill conditions America and abroad adverse, Commodities business unchanged. Little cotton entering loan. Crop progress normal.

In reply to their cable reading:—

"We understand no loans granted after 31st March. Do you expect facilities to be extended?"

Messrs. GEO. H. McFadden, New York, cabled:—

No indications of extension of loan.

Another New York correspondents replied:—

Extension of loan after 31st March unlikely.

Cable received from Messrs. GEO. H. McFadden and Bro.

Market reflecting bad textile business, weakness stocks; may work little lower though South not selling.

Our Liverpool Agents cabled.—

Renewed liquidation and hedging.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, March 22.

May	8.60—07
July	8.64—09
October	8.66—11
December	8.68—09
January	8.69—11
March	8.73—09
Middling Spot	8.66—07

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, March 22.

May	8.73—06
July	8.77—08
October	8.80—09
Middling Spot	8.83—05
11 a.m. Ranges.—	
May	8.65/8.65
July	8.72/8.72
October	8.76/8.76
Noon Call—	
May	8.61
July	8.66
October	8.71

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS

New York, March 22.

Days receipts at all U.S. Ports	23,000
Days exports to Great Britain	6,000
Day's exports to the Continent	8,000
Day's exports to China and Japan	17,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, March 22.

March	4.84—06
April	4.84—06
May	4.87—06
June	4.90—06
July	4.94—94
August	4.96—06
September	4.98—06
October	5.00—06
November	5.01—06
December	5.02—06
January	5.04—06
February	5.05—06
March	5.06—06
Middling Spot	5.02—05
10-12 a.m. quotations.—	
May	4.89
October	5.02

American Cotton Figures

F.P. Bales Receipts to date 22-3-38	7239000	6098000
Receipts Yesterday 22-3-38	23000	14000
Exports to date 22-3-38	4783000	4490000
Stock at Ports 18-3-38	3883000	1901000
Stock at Interior Towns 18-3-38	2458000	1682000
Stock at Liverpool 18-3-38	1214000	943000
Visible Supply 18-3-38	7348000	5266000
Quantity in sight 18-3-38	12379000	11500000
Quantity out of sight 18-3-38	7912000	9486000

NEW YORK COFFEE

New York, March 22.

Fair rio coffee No 7 quality 6 1/8

LONDON RUBBER

London, March 22.

Smoked Sheets standard ribbed per lb. sellers 6 11/16

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, March 23.

Following a decline of 7 points in New York cotton futures, the local market opened at Rs. 164/4 for Broach A/M. delivery and declined to Rs. 163/4 on general selling. Recently there had been much talk about carryover but now it will be seen that it was purely a market gossip to give a wrong impression regarding the future outlook of the market. It is a known fact that in the local market there is purely speculative interest and at the time of delivery there is always heavy liquidation. The present weakness is purely a market factor and while we believe that the chances are in favour of a further decline in values in the near future, it will be risky to sell short. Our textile trade is fairly favourable and future requirements of mills will take care of arrivals. Export demand continues discouraging and the general sentiment is becoming less confident.

Liverpool mairket opened at decline of 4 points and later on was quoted 3 points lower. The local market was quiet with Broach A/M. delivery quoted at Rs. 163/8. The market closed at 5 p.m. as under:—

F. G. M. G.—			
Broach A/M	163	8	0
Broach J/A	166	4	0
Fine F. G.—			
Oomra March	144	10	0
Oomra May	146	10	0
Oomra July	148	14	0
F. G. M. G.—			
Bengal March	125	14	0
Bengal May	126	2	0
Bengal July	127	2	0

Cotton Tenders

Bombay, March 23.

	To-day	Total.
Bengal	500	2250
Oomra	250	4400

Cotton Room Rates

Bombay, March 23.

	Extra	Spr-fine	Sup	Fine	FG	Good
M.G.—						
Bengal U.P.	...	134	131	128	126	
Punjab	...	134	131	128	126	
Rajputana	...	134	131	128	126	
Oomra No. 3	152	149	146	143	..	
C. P. No. 1	165	162	159	156	...	
C. P. No. 2	158	155	152	149	...	
Broach No. 2	...	169	167	165	163	

Ready Cotton Quotations

Bombay, March 23.

Bengal Superfine	134/36
Bengal Fine	130/32
Bengal F.G.	127/28
C. P. 1	152/56
C. P. 2	149/50
Arvi	151/52
Amraoti	142/46
Ellichpur	149/50
Berar	146/48
Khandesh	136/40
Jalna/Sailu	138/42
Burwah/Sanavad	148/49
Khandwa	149/50
Harda/Khirkiya	149/50
Mathia	124/29
Malkapur	142/44
Broach	166/68
Punjab 4 F.	179/82
Punjab 289F.	214/19
Sindh 4F.	174/79
Sindh N. T.	199/204
Kampala	182/83
Jinja	266/67
Jagadia/Ankleshwar	209/10

Ready Cotton Sales

Bombay, March 23.

54 G Chhabildas Bhilwara American 141
46 G Chhabildas 4F old 151
56 Bombay and Co. Silanwali 4F 16 1/2 on
55 Bombay and Co. Chodhri 4F 17 1/2 on
100 Langli and Co. Nandura one on to may Umar.
55 Langli and Arvi 8 on
240 Langly and Co. Dhamangaon 147 3/4
141 Langli and Co. Jalna 6 on
98 N Rajaram Wardha 155
247 Japan T and Co. Hingoli 148
57 Japan T and Co. Hingoli 147 1/2
57 Japan T and Co. Mahuva 128
41 Japan T and Co. Vinchia 128 1/2
100 Japan T and Co. Karwan 4 on
90 Mithabhai Nathoo Bodvad 3 1/2 on
66 Andarshan Cletan Lasur 139 3/4
310 Andarshan Cletan Jalna Sailu 139 3/4
50 Hindustan Mill Bodeli 185 1/2
100 Breul and Co. Sadli 6 on
50 Breul and Co. Tankaria Road 5 on
50 Viram Ladha Hissar 4 on
37 Toyopoddar Nanded 168
128 Toyomankwak Saida 137 1/2
105 Patel Cotton Aurangabad 4 1/2 off
83 Patel Cotton Belapur 139 1/2
50 Patel Cotton Jalna 141 1/4
64 Narshi Nagshi Jamner 138 1/2
25 Shamji Karamshi Pandharpur 156 1/2
100 K Damji Busoga 114 on
100 Shapurji Bharoocha 114 on

Indian Cotton Figures

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, March 23.

Since 1st September.

In full-pressed Bales.

	3 days	This year.	Last year.
Khandesh	431	45,749	195,612
Central India	3	35,767	293,893
Barsi and Nagar	2,257	121,803	146,826
Hyderabad-Gaorani	329	35,771	77,996
Berar	1,923	260,727	493,506
Central Provinces	136	57,954	101,434
Total Oomras	50,88	557,771	1,309,267
Cholera	1,018	46,281	48,255
N.-W. Provinces	29	2,510	7,000
Rajputana	146	11,354	62,351
Sind-Punjab	5,345	441,413	268,445
Broach	4,954	53,674	177,398
Coompta and Dharwar	119	10,616	12,639
Westerns-Northerns	247	8,430	17,335
Cocoanada		12	124
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	11	1,405	3,363
American		149,074	4560
Egyptian, African and Sudan	5	247,182	198,314
Comilla, Burma and other sorts		1,170	15
Total	16,962	1,530,892	2,109,066

Exports From Bombay

1st Sept. to 17th March

In full-pressed Bales.

	Yester-day	This year.	Last year.
Europe	395	157,374	260,280
Japan and China	900	373,943	887,771
Coast Ports	247	39,081	13,542
Up-country by Rail		236,053	168,010
Afloat in harbour for Europe China and Japan		10,174	37,723
Total	1,542	816,635	1,307,326

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, March 23.

Yesterday London gold prices advanced 2 1/2d. to £7-0-2. London Paris Exchange rate declined 43 points at 162.25. Dollar-Sterling cross rate closed at 4.96.68 at London and 4.96 7/8 at New York London silver prices were unchanged at 20 7/16d. for spot but forward quotation advanced 1/16d. to 20 1/16d. There was no special feature and business was small. Later on the market was quiet with some offers at fixed prices. New York spot silver prices remained unchanged at 44 3/4 cents but Montreal futures declined 5 points. Shanghai T.T. on London was quoted 1.2 1/16. The local market was quiet with scattered selling in silver as improved outlook in Europe is decreasing demand and prices declined to Rs. 51/4. Gold market was fairly steady with a moderate turnover. The undertone of the market was quiet and at present there is little disposition to increase business.

GOLD

Ready	34	11	0
Chaitra delivery	34	10	6
Chaitra Teji-mandi	0	2	6
Vaishaka delivery	34	9	6
Vaishaka Teji-mandi	0	4	0

SILVER

Ready	51	4	0
Chaitra delivery	51	4	0
Chaitra Teji-mandi	0	12	0
Vaishaka delivery	51	5	0
Vaishaka Teji-mandi	1	2	0

LONDON SILVER

London, March 22.

Spot	20 7/16
Forward	20 1/16

LONDON GOLD

London, March 22.

Gold bars fine per oz £7/0/2

Montreal Silver

Montreal, March 22.

March	45.30—05
May	45.15—05
July	45.10—05

Bombay Metals

Bombay, March 23.

London Market.—	
Standard copper cash (buyers)	£40/0
Standard copper 3 months	£40/5
Electrolytic copper	£44/10
Bombay Market.—	
Yellow metal sheets	Rs. 39
Copper sheets	Rs. 45
Tone:—Steady.	

LONDON METALS

London, March 22.

Copper	£40 2 6
Lead	£16 11 3
Spelter	£14 12 6
Tin	£185 10 0

LINSEED & WHEAT

Bombay, March 23.

Yesterday all foreign markets ruled easy owing to absence of export and trade demand. U.S.A. winter wheat crop advices continue favourable and the general feeling is inclined to be bearish. The local market was also quiet with increased offerings and absence of demand.

The following from the "Times of Argentina" will be found interesting:—

"Although Argentina has only a little over 1 1/2 million tons to sell to Europe, it would be pretty bad business to hold the major portion for several months. Selling is nowadays very slow. The fact is that Brazil has been paying out prices and the average Argentine, who this year seems to have plenty of money in his pocket, does not understand why he should sell at less price to the Old World. Fortunately the United States is beginning to restrict offers so that in the end Argentina may get its price. Our growers, however should not risk operating too late in the year, for the prospects are that the international price of wheat will be lower in the second half of 1938."

Quotations in the local market were as under:—

Linseed May	7	6	9
Linseed September	7	9	6
Wheat May	4	5	9
Wheat September	4	6	3

Groundnuts Coromandel Shelled

London, March 22.

April	£10-3-9.
May	£10-5-0.

GROUNDNUTS & SEEDS

Bombay, March 23.

Groundnuts May—			
Opening	27	15	6
Highest	28	1	6
Lowest	27	13	3
Closing	27	14	9
Castorseeds May—			
Opening	32	0	0
Highest	32	3	6
Lowest	32	0	0
Closing	32	3	0
Cottonseeds May—			
Opening	18	9	0
Highest	18	9	0
Lowest	18	6	6
Closing	18	7	6

Liverpool Wheat

Liverpool, March 22.

March	78 3/8d.
May	79 1/8d.
July	78 5/8d.
October	77 5/8d.

Chicago Wheat

Chicago, March 22.

May	dol 0.86
July	dol 0.83 1/4
September	dol 0.84

Bombay Sugar

Bombay, March 23.

Ready Javas Rs. 15-4-0.
Shipment April-June Rs. 5-2-0.
Shipment July-Sept. Rs. 5-1-6.
Kesar Rs. 12-5-0.
Saraya Rs. 11-12-0.
Java Spot F.7.00.

New York Sugar

New York, March 22.

July	2.15.
September	2.17.
January	2.14.

LINSEED OIL

London, March 22.

Linseed oil London per cwt. naked April sellers 26/3
Linseed oil London per cwt. naked March/April paid sellers 26/6

GOVT. SECURITIES

Bombay, March 23.

2 3/4 per cent 1948/57 100/2
3 per cent 1951/64 102/2
3 per cent 1941 102/12
3 per cent U P Bonds 9[illegible]
3 1/2 per cent G P N Cash 97/12
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 Loan 105/12
4 per cent 1943 Bonds 108
4 per cent 1960/70 113/12
4 1/2 per cent 1955 61 118/8
5 per cent 1939/44 104
5 per cent 1939/43 107/2
5 1/2 per cent 1938/40 Loan 102

TAX FREES

4 per cent 1953/63 113
5 per cent 1955 122
5 per cent 1945/55 118/6
5 1/2 per cent 1939 Mysore 102

Note:—3 1/2 per cent Government paper opened at Rs. 98/1 but closed easy at Rs. 97/11 on realising. Tone quiet but steady.

MONEY MARKET

Bombay, March 23.

B. C. RATES—

T T D D 1/8 1/16

LONDON
Bank's selling I T D D 1/6 3/32
Bank's buying T T 1/6 5/32
Bank buying D D 1/6 3/16
Bank's buying 3 months 1/6 7/32

NEW YORK—
Bank's selling T T 267 7/8
Bank's buying T T 265 3/8

PARIS—
Bank's selling T T 1,215
Bank's buying T T 1,245

JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T 77 1/2
Bank's buying T T 77

AMSTERDAM—
Bank's selling D D 67 3/8

JAVA—
Bank's selling D D 67 1/4

HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D 83 1/2

SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D 79 1/4

SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D 155 3/4

BERLIN—
Bank's selling D D 91 3/4

CROSS RATE—
New York/London 4.96.81 22nd instant.
Japan/London 1/2 23rd instant.
Hongkong/London 1/2 7/8 23rd instant
Shanghai/London 1/2 1/16 23rd instant.
Java/London 8.95 3/4 23rd instant.
London/Paris 162.25 22nd instant.
London/Belgium 29.50 1/2 22nd instant.
London/Switzerland 21.64 22nd instant
London/Berlin 12.37 1/4 22nd instant.
London/Stockholm 19.41 3/4 22nd instant.
London/New York 4.96.68 22nd instant.
London/Amsterdam 8.97 1/4 22nd instant.
London/Italy 94.43 22nd instant.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.
Gold £6-19-11 1/2 21st instant.
Gold £7-0-2 22nd instant.
Silver London Ready 20 7/16 21st instant.
Silver London Ready 20 7/16 22nd instant.
Silver London Forward 20 21st instant
Silver London Forward 20 1/16 22nd instant.
Silver New York Ready 45 21st instant
Silver New York Ready 45 22nd instant.
London Discounts 3 months 9/16 per cent 21st instant.
London Discounts 3 months 9/16 per cent 22nd instant.
London Discounts 6 months 5/8 per cent 21st instant.
London Discounts 6 month 5/8 per cent 22nd instant.
Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.
Money:—
Call 1 per cent.
3 months 1 1/4 per cent.
6 months 1 1/4 per cent.
Tone:—Firm.

Indian Sterling Loans

London, March 22.

Call Loan London	1/2
3 per cent	77
3 1/2 per cent	90 1/4
3 1/2 per cent 1954/59	103 1/4
4 per cent 1948/53	107 3/4
4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	112 1/2
4 1/2 per cent 1958/68	116
5 per cent 1942/47	111 1/2
3 per cent 1949/52	98 1/2
2 1/2 per cent British Consols	74 1/4
3 1/2 per cent War Loan	101 5/8
4 per cent Funding Loan 1960/90	113
Indian Iron and Steel New Ordinary	43/9

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, March 22.

Rupee paper 3 1/2 per cent	£72 1/2
Indian Stock 3 per cent 1948	£77
Indian Stock 3 1/2 per cent 1931 or later	£90 1/4
Indian Stock 4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	£112 1/2
Consols 2 1/2 per cent	£74 1/2
Conversion Loan 3 1/2 per cent 1961	£100 5/8
War Loan 3 1/2 per cent 1952	£101 5/8
Funding Loan 4 per cent 1960/90	£113
Victory Bonds	£109 3/8
Chartered Bank of India A. and China	£11 7/8
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank London Reg.	£60
National Bank of India	£6 5/8
P and O Banking Corporation	£9 5/8

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, March 22.

T. T. London on:—	
New York	4.96.68
Paris	162.25
Berlin	12.37 1/4
Madrid	80.00
Amsterdam	8.97 3/16
Brussels	29.50 1/2
Milan	94.43
Berne	21.64
Prague	141.68

LONDON SEEDS.

London, March 22.

Linseed La Plata Hull c.i.f ton March sellers	£12/2/6
Linseed Calcutta London c.i.f. ton March sellers	£13/15/0
Linseed Bombay London c.i.f. ton March sellers	£14/0/0
Rapesee Toria Hull/Cont. c.i.f. ton March April sellers	£12/5/0
Castorseed Bombay hull c.i.f. ton March sellers	£12/0/0

LONDON PRODUCE

London, March 22.

Wheat Rozario Santa Fe parcels March/April sellers	48
Wheat Barletta russo parcels March/April sellers	38
Wheat South Australian parcels March sellers	32/6

Nervous Unloading & Active Covering In Steel Shares

STOCK EXCHANGE CLOSES WITH STEADY TONE

Mixed Feeling And Uncertain Outlook

BOMBAY, March 23.

Following a decline of about dollar 1 1/8 in U.S. Steel Shares the local market opened quiet and prices improved few points on scattered buying.

At the rise there was no follow-up and an attempt was made to depress the market which resulted in sharp decline with general long liquidation. The Market was very quiet and an uncertain feeling prevailed.

Towards the close there was a small recovery on professional support and the market finished very steady. It appears that professionals are manipulating the market and present indications point to further improvement in the near future, but we feel that the price movement will be confined to narrow range until trading for the next settlement commences.

Tata Steel Dfds. opened to-day at Rs. 1115 and improved to Rs. 1130 on scattered buying. Later on increased offerings depressed prices to Rs. 1095 which was the lowest level to-day. Towards the close active support appeared and Dfds. were quoted at Rs. 1130. Ordinary Shares were also marked down to Rs. 247/8 but later advanced to Rs. 253/8. Cotton Mill Shares as well as other miscellaneous scrips moved in line with Steel Shares, A.C.C. Shares were also marked down under tired liquidation although the market seems oversold.

International textile outlook is discouraging but our mills are doing fairly well. As long as the Sino-Japanese tension continues our industry will have nothing to fear except the question of wages. The Final report of the Wage Enquiry Committee is feared to have adverse effect and most of the mills have adopted conservative policy in declaring dividends. Thus it appears that several of our well-managed mills will be in a position to give regular dividends for few years.

TEXTILE SHARES

BOMBAY, March 23.

100	Ahm. Advance (Rs. 6)	395 0
250	BOM DYEING (Rs. 25)	916 4
100	CENTURY (Rs. 6)	261 4
100	CEN. INDIA (Rs. 4)	263 2
100	COLABA (Rs. 4)	182 8
100	Coorla (Rs. 5)	110 0
250	David	75 0
250	Dawn (Rs. 10)	340 0
	I. E. D. Sassoon Df. (nil)	0-6-6
100	Finlay (Rs. 2)	139 6
100	GOKAK (Rs. 6-4)	178 2
1,000	Hindustan	1720 0
100	Indore	65 0
100	Khatau (Rs 3)	122 8
100	KOHINOOR (Rs. 12)	316 4
250	Laxmi (Rs. 12-8)	537 8
250	Madras United	35 0
1,000	Morarji (nil)	1102 8
250	Model	49 4
50	MYSORE (Rs 2)	120 0
200	NEW GREAT (nil)	265 0
100	Osmanshahi (Rs. 1)	42 8
100	Phoenix (nil)	253 12
25	Sassoon Silk (Rs. 2)	76 0
1,000	Sholapur (Rs. 50)	1,950 0
50	SIMPLEX (Rs. 2.)	90 10
100	Swadeshi (Rs. 5)	235 0
100	Swan	106 4
500	Vishnu (Rs. 50)	1320 0
1000	Western (Rs 10)	915 [illegible]
	BANKS.	
50-100	Baroda (Rs. 22-8)	114 12
25-50	Central (As. 12)	32 8
500	Imperial (Rs. 30)	1,562 8
125-500	Imp. Contry. (Rs. 7-8)	385 0
50-100	India (Rs. 2-8)	144 0
100	Reserve Bank (Rs. 2-8)	117 12
5	Union (As. 4)	5 15
	CEMENTS.	
100	ASSOCIATED	121 0
	INSURANCE.	
100-500	Empire (Rs. 14)	855 0
15-100	Jupiter (As. 12)	13 8
20	Mercantile	55 0
15-75	New India (Rs. 1-4)	39 0
200	Oriental	4350 0
10-50	Vulcan (Rs. 8)	7 8
	ELECTRIC.	
100	Ahm. Old.	144 6
1000	ANDHRA VALLEY (Rs. 48)	1,447 8
10	Ajmer (Rs. 8)	12 10
50	BOM. TRAM (Rs. 2-6)	120 0
100	B'bay Suburban (Rs. 6-8)	165 0
10	Broach (As. 5)	10 [illegible]
100	Karachi (4)	222 8
100	Poona (4)	206 4
100	Surat (Rs. 3)	168 12
100	TATA HYDRO (Rs. 3) X.D.	146 12
1000	TATA POWER (Rs. 20)	1,373 12
	RAILWAYS.	
500	Ahmedabad Prantij	922 8
100	C. Province	99 0
100	Do Baramati	104 [illegible]
100	Gujarat	98 4
100	Mandra Bhon	101 0
100	Pachora Jamner	94 12
100	Sara Sirajgunj	100 12
500	Tapti Valley	750 0
	MININGS.	
9	Burma Corp (As 11)	6 12
2sh.	Indian Copper (As 1-8)	2 6
10	Indian Iron and Steel	28 12
10	SHIVRAJPUR (Rs. 8)	52 12
30	TATA STEEL DFD (Rs 36-3-6)	130 0
75	TATA STEEL ORDY (Rs. 10)	253 12
	MISCELLANEOUS	
100	ALCOCK (Rs. 6)	345 0
50	BELAPUR SUGAR (Rs. 5)	163 12
200-250	Bday Safe Dep. (Rs. 12-12)	855 0
250	BOMBAY STEAM (Rs. 12-12)	246 4
125	B. Burma (Rs. 20)	625 0
50	Do. Conty. (Rs. 8)	212 8
8sh.	Br. B. Petrol	3-10-3
50	BOM TELEPHONE (Rs. 1-8)	93 0
100	I. BLEACHING (Rs. 3)	146 4
50	I Invest Trust (Rs.)	44 8
100	I Radio Defd (12)	527 8
100	I Radio Ord. (15)	425 0
1000	Port Canning (Rs. 26)	677 8
30	PREMIER CON. (Rs. 2-15)	73 0

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, March 23.

Bombay Dyeing (925) 917 910 917 905 916
Century (282/8) 257 260 255 261
Central India (262/8) 260 262 255 262 263
Kohinoor (318/12) 317 316 317 316
New Great (265) 263 261 265
Simplex (91/14) 90 89/6 91 90/10
Swadeshi (236/4) 235 231 235
Associated Cement (122) 123 121/8 122/4 120/8 120/12 121
Andhra (1447/8) 1455
Tata Hydro (XD 148/12) 147/8 146/14
Tata Power (1372/8) 1370 1375 1365 1370 1367 1373
Tram. Ord. (120/5) 120 119/11 120
T. Steel Dfd. (1130) 1115 1110 1127 1095 1110 1107 1130 1127 1130
T. Steel Ord. (252/8) 250 249 250/8 249/8 248 253/8 253 253/12
Tata Steel 2nd Pref. (172/12) 172/12 172/8 173
Bellapur (165) 165 163
B. Steam (246/4) 246
B. Burma (628/12) 620 627 620 622 618 625

INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE

TEXTILES

Ambica	1480
Arun	425
Arvind	1210
Asok	395
Buckingham and Carnatics	202
Calico	670
Delhi Cloth and Gen. Mills	380
Elgin	212
Jubilee	209/6
Raipur	720
Rajnagar	330
Sajjan	96/4
Madhusudhan	205
MISCELLANEOUS	
Dalmia Cement	9/2
JUTES.	
Birla Jute	16/4
Howrah	46
Hukumchand	7/8
Kamarhatty	454
Kankanarrah	347
Lawrence	340
Reliance	57/8

YARN EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, March 23.

Yarn No. 6 1/2s.—			
April	111	0	0
June	110	0	0
August	109	0	0
Yarn No. 10 1/2s.—			
April	127	0	0
June	126	0	0
August	126	0	0
Yarn No. 20 1/2s.—			
April	169	0	0
June	168	0	0
August	167	0	0

LONDON DISCOUNTS RATES.

London, March 22.

Bank bills 3 months market rate 9/16 per cent to 9/16 per cent.
Bank bills 6 months market rate 5/8 per cent to 11/16 per cent.
Fine trade bills 3 months rate 2 per cent to 2 1/2 per cent.
Fine trade bills 6 months rate 2 1/2 per cent to 3 per cent.
Interest day to day loan 1/2 per cent to 1/2 per cent.
Interest 7 days market loan 1/2 per cent.

15	Scindia	20 4
25	Tata Oil Mill (nil)	29 0
	PREFERENCE	
7	p.c. Andhra Valley	1500 0
6	p.c Bombay Steam	287 8
7	p.c. B'bay Tram (T.F.)	73 8
5	p.c Central India (T.F.)	555 0
6-1/4	p.c. Prem. Const. 1st	107 4
6 14	p.c Prem Const 2nd	103 0
7	p.c. Tata Hydro	154 6
7½	Tata Power	1577 8
6	p.c. Tata Steel 1st.	205 0
7-1/2	Tata Steel 2nd	173 0
7	p.c Vishnu	703 12
	DEBENTURES	
3 3/4	p.c Andhra Valley	101 8
6	p.c. Andhra Valley	108 14
4	p.c. Bom. Telephone	51 12
4	p.c. Sholapur	80 4
6	p.c Tata Hydro	109 6

(Last Dividend in Brackets and capital letters indicate shares on Forward List).

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Regd. No. B. 1065

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Regd. No. B. 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

CRESCENT
METAL POLISH
British & Best
FOR BRASS AND OTHER METALS
SAVES Labour
SAVES Money
RELIANCE TRADING CO.
BOMBAY 2.

BOMBAY: THURSDAY, MARCH 24, 1938

Chamber Of Commerce Pertur bed Over Labour Legislation

Proposals Too Comprehensive To Be Put Into Execution

GOVERNOR ON INDUSTRIAL PEACE AND CONTENTED LABOUR FORCE

Draft Bill For Establishing Pharmaceutical Council

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY WAS THE GUEST OF HONOUR AT THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE THIS MORNING. MR. G. H. COOKE, THE PRESIDENT OF CHAMBER IN MOVING THE ADOPTION OF THE REPORT FOR THE PAST YEAR, REVIEWED SEVERAL IMPORTANT MATTERS SUCH AS TRADE AGREEMENTS WITH JAPAN, INSURANCE BILL, CONTROL OF DRUGS AND MEDICINES, AND INCOME TAX INQUIRY, ETC.

REFERRING TO THE MUNICIPAL TAXATION, HE SAID:

Municipal Taxation

I now turn to Municipal questions. A matter which has caused no little anxiety amongst commercial interests in our City is the approach made by the Municipality to the Government of Bombay for the amendment of the Schedule to the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888, which sets out various articles on which the Municipality is permitted to levy a Town Duty

The proposed amendment seeks to authorise the enhancement of the rate already leviable on wines, spirits and beer and to secure the right to subject to Town Duty tea coal, wet and dry dates, petrol, cement, iron, steel and paper. The General Committee with the help of a special Sub-Committee examined the whole matter very closely and, in the light of their own views and those expressed by members, have addressed a letter to the Government of Bombay strongly deprecating, not only the enhancement of duty on commodities already subject to taxation and the levying of a Town Duty on additional items, but the whole principle of levying Town Duty at all.

CORPORATION TAX.

Another form of taxation which the Municipality is attempting to obtain authority to levy is a Corporation Tax. Having failed to obtain the necessary authority from the Provincial Government, the Municipality have now applied to the Central Government for the necessary powers to impose this form of taxation and we await the outcome with considerable concern. The view of your Committee is that the prosperity of Bombay, and of the Municipal Corporation, is largely dependent on the prosperity of the industrial and the mercantile community of the City. It is therefore, in our opinion, not only an unfair but a very unwise policy to single out for special taxation those bodies which as a general rule initiate and develop the more important industrial ventures.

ENCOURAGEMENT OF TRADE UNIONS.

In September last Government outlined their policy regarding the encouragement of the formation of Trade Unions and enquired as to the conditions under which employers of labour would be prepared to grant recognition of Trades Unions and what this recognition would connote. I need not refer here in detail to the Chamber's reply which appears in the Annual Report. Briefly, the conclusions come to by your Committee were that they were in agreement with the desirability of building up responsible organisations of employees, provided such organisations were under the efficient control of the workers themselves, and that, as this stage could only be reached as a gradual process, the existing Labour Officer system might advantageously be further developed in the meanwhile

Last month Government circulated for opinion a draft Bill embodying their proposals in this connection to which we have been able to give our support except on one or two important points in respect of which I am sure Government will meet us.

Sick Leave with Pay.

Towards the end of October Government made a further reference to us in connection with a proposal they had under consideration to introduce a comprehensive system of social insurance which in the first place would provide for leave with pay for workers during periods of sickness.

After examining these proposals most carefully, your Committee advised Government that in their opinion the proposals Government had in view were too comprehensive to be translated into immediate practical legislation and that both labour and industry must be given the opportunity of adjusting their position to new conditions arising out of each step of advancement in labour legislation, before further measures, the immediate

(Continued on Page 11, Col. 3).

Field Work For Kisan Uplift Essential

CAWNPORE, March 20.

"We must continue vigorous class conscious propaganda in India," said Prof. Ranga, President of the All-India Kisan Sanga, who arrived here on an invitation from the Trade Union branch of Cawnpore, at a meeting held this evening.

Prof. Ranga was of the opinion that separate organisations for the peasants and workers were necessary because he thought that political independence of India did not mean Swaraj for Kisans and Mazdoors. These separate organisations need not come into conflict with Congress but should strengthen themselves and be in position to influence the Congress policies.

In Bihar the speaker said that Congress was zemindar-ridden. Kisans had become class conscious and were gaining influence. In the next election he thought Congress would be captured by Kisans. In the United Provinces Congress work was progressive and Congress was doing much towards Kisans but they had not awakened. In Madras Congress was fighting money-lenders.

Prof. Ranga Iyer thought that Federation had been postponed because British Government wanted to gain time to set their house in order.

Prof. Ranga Iyer visited a number of villages this morning and at Raipur addressing a meeting of Kisans he suggested that rent should be reduced by 50 per cent. and arrangement should be made for cheap credit facilities but under the present Provincial finances he thought these were not easy to be done.—A. P.

RETURN OF CONFISCATED LANDS

AHMEDABAD, March 23.

Persistent efforts made by Mr. Garett, the Revenue Commissioner (Northern Division) to persuade the purchasers of confiscated lands to return them to original owners are meeting with success.

Several purchasers of confiscated lands in Surat, Kaira and Broach Districts have agreed to return them to their original owners.

It appears that Revenue Minister Mr. Morarji Desai who is visiting Balsar on next Sunday will try to persuade those purchasers of confiscated lands who still refuse to part with them for any price. It is learnt that Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel also proposes to visit Borsad to persuade the purchasers of confiscated lands of the Ras village to return them.—A P.

A Reuter message says the death has occurred of Mr. F. W. A. Prideaux, late Additional Judicial Commissioner, in Central Provinces, at Monte Carlo.

Prince Seif Islam-al-Hussein of Yemen and party who are on a good-will visit to France, is writing his name in the visitor's book at the monument of the unknown soldier.

Ministers And Public Addresses

Questions In Bombay Assembly

That it is not true that there is a tendency in certain departments of Government to employ residents of other provinces in preference to residents of this province, was the statement made by Hon. Mr. B. G. Kher, Prime Minister, Government of Bombay on the floor of the Bombay Legislative Assembly in reply to a question by Mr. G. K. Phadke.

The Prime Minister added that provision had already been made in Rule 5 of the Bombay Civil Services Classification and Recruitment Rules, which provided that no person who was not a native of the province of Bombay may ordinarily be appointed to any post in the Provincial or subordinate services.

A reply in the affirmative was given by the Prime Minister in reply to a question from Mr R. N. Mandalik whether Government had considered the advisability of either stopping or at least discouraging the present practice of Minister of Government receiving addresses from public bodies.

To another question wanting information as to how many members and Minister of Government received addresses from Municipalities local bodies and other public bodies during last five years and the amount of expenditure incurred, the Prime Minister stated that Goverrnment had no information.

Replying to Mr. S. H. Jhabvala, Hon. Mr. L. M. Patil, Minister for Local Self-Government stated that the only information available regarding the helpless, disabled as well as able bodied beggars in the city of Bombay, was that given in the Report of the census of 1931. That report showed that there were 5,025 beggars and vagrants in the City. Government were not aware how they manage to live and where they put up. Government were aware that they lived on public charity only.

Mr. Jhabvala: Have Government considered the advisability of introducing legislation on the lines of Poor Laws in England?

Minister: Yes: but the problem is a very difficult one and has not yet been fully examined as to the suitability of such legislation in Indian conditions.

Mr. Jabhvala: Have Government considered the advisability of establishing workhouses for the able bodied beggars in each ward in the city of Bombay?

Minister: No, Government have in the past considered the establishment of Home for able bodied beggars but did not proceed with the idea partly because of the high cost and partly because Government were not convinced that such homes in themselves are satisfactory solution of the problem.

Replying to a series of questions regarding the Excise Department from Mr. M. S. Sugandhi ,the Hon. Dr. M. D. D. Gilder, Minister for Excise, stated that the post of the Commissioner for Excise was reserved for the Indian Civil Service by rules issued by the Secretary of State in Council. The post was also open to the holders of the listed list. The Thomas Committee did not recommend the abolition of the post. Whatever the future had in store for the present, Government's prohibition policy, so far from reducing the Commissioner's work had considerably increased it.

"Legislators Must Stick To One Language"

SPEAKER MAVLANKAR'S IMPORTANT RULING IN BOMBAY ASSEMBLY

"If once a member has expressed his competency, either by words or by conduct, to speak in any language, he shall have to stick to it," said the Hon. Mr. G. V. Mavlankar, Speaker, Bombay Legislative Assembly on Wednesday in giving an important ruling on the question of the language that a member should speak in.

The question arose on Tuesday, when Mr. Ali Bahadur Khan, who usually spoke in English began addressing in Urdu. On a point of order raised by another member, the Speaker said that in view of the ruling given by the Speaker of the U.P. Assembly allowing a person, usually speaking in English, to speak in some other language, if he felt he could express himself better in that language on the particular subject, he would re-examine the whole question and give a final ruling.

The Speaker added that in cases, where he felt necessary, he would allow members who had spoken in a particular language, to speak in some other language, if he felt that they could express themselves better in that language on the subject under discussion. Ordinarily such permission would not be granted.

The Speaker in the course of the ruling stated:

"During the course of the proceedings yesterday. Mr. Ali Bahadur Khan wished to address the House in Urdu on the ground that he felt that he would be able to express himself better in that language in view of the nature of the subject-matter under discussion. A point was raised as to whether he could be permitted to speak in Urdu as he had always addressed the House in English and, therefore, was sufficiently acquainted with the English language. On the 1st of September, 1937, I had stated that, if once a member felt competent to speak in any particular language he shoud stick to that language. The question of language was, thereafter discussed in the U.P. Legislative Assembly. I felt the desirability of seeing as to whether my view required reconsideration. Pending an opportunity to refer to the U. P. viewpoint, I tentatively permitted Mr. Ali Bahadur Bahadur Khan to address the House in Urdu.

I have now had the advantage of seeing the discussion on the subject in the U. P. Legislative Assembly on 28th September 1937. The subject was also touched in the C. P. Legislative Assembly on 10|11th September 1937, but the matter was not so fully discussed as in the U. P. Assembly.

DIFFERENCE BETWEEN U. P. AND BOMBAY

The discussion in the U. P. Assembly mainly turned upon U. P. rule No. 19 which is almost the same as Bombay rule No. 14 with this important change that while the U. P. rule uses the words "acquainted or sufficiently acquainted", the Bombay rule uses the word "fluent". The wording of the U. P. rule follows more closely the wording of Section 85 of the Government of India Act then the wording of the Bombay rule. The present Bombay rule is enacted in pursuance of clause (3) of Section 84 and, being a rule made by the Governor acting in his discretion, I do not think I need enter into the question of examining as to whether and how far it goes beyond Section 85 in so far as it uses the expression "fluent" in place of the words "unacquainted or not sufficiently acquainted". It is enough to point out here that proviso to Section 85 deals with the rules of procedure to be made by the Chamber or Chambers of the Legislature and not with any rules made by the Governor.

The test, as laid down in the Bombay rule, so far as knowledge of language is concerned is decidedly higher than the test laid down in the U. P. rule. I have carefully considered the rule in the light of the arguments advanced in the U. P. Assembly and have come to the conclusion that what I stated on the 1st September 1937 still holds good, except for a slight modification which I shall presently state.

SPEAKER'S DISCRETION

Ordinarily, the business of the Assembly shall be transacted in English. Members not fluent in English are entitled to address the Assembly in any recognised language of the Province. I shall continue to allow, as I have hitherto allowed, individual members to judge for themselves whether they feel competent to speak in English and when a member has declared that he does not feel competent to speak in English, he will be entitled to address the House in any recognised language. I must here make clear that if once a member has expressed his competency, either by words or by conduct, to speak in any language he shall have to stick to it. To this there will be only one exception and that is with reference to cases which are provided for by the proviso to Rule 14. This proviso gives the Speaker a wide discretion to call upon any member to speak in any language in which the member is known to be proficient. I agree with the view of the Honourable the Speaker of the U. P. Legislative Assembly that the proviso is sufficiently comprehensive to enable the Speaker, when the situation so requires, to permit the use of any recognised vernacular by any member of the House including those who are conversant with the English language. I will not go into detailed reasoning on the question. I will only say that as the discretion is vested in the Speaker it will be for the Speaker alone to decide as to whether such permission should or should not be granted. Ordinarily, however, such permission will not be granted and after a member has once made his choice as regards the language in which he is to speak, he will always have to speak in that language."

Sarat Bose's Gift To Nation

CUTTACK, March 22.

It is likely that during his forthcoming visit to Cuttack in connection with the Gandhi Seva Sangh Conference at Delang, Mahatma Gandhi will perform the opening ceremony of the building made over by Mr. Sarat Bose to the Orissa Provincial Congress Committee to house its office.—United Press.

Edgar Wallace's Detective Story Day By Day

INSPECTOR WADE *THE INVESTORS*

IS HE STILL BEHIND THE TREE?
HE MUST BE!---I AIN'T SEEN HIM MOVE---UNLESS---!
THERE HE IS--UP IN TH' TREE! HE'S GONNA TRY AN' JUMP TO TH' ROOF!
WHAT ARE YOU WAITIN' FOR? SHOOT!
NOT FROM HERE--I'LL GO UPSTAIRS AN' LEAN OUT TH' WINDOW--I'LL PICK HIM OFF LIKE A SQUIRREL!
I GOTTA HURRY! TH' STORM'S GONNA BREAK ANY MINUTE!
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